Minitex

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Announcements

OCLC Americas Regional Council to Meet at ALA

Wilbur Stolt, University of North Dakota and BATS staff; edited

The following was a message sent out on the Minitex listservs from Wilbur Stolt, OCLC Global Council Delegate.

> The OCLC Americas Regional Council (ARC) will meet in Washington D.C. at ALA Annual.   ARC is the OCLC organization for member libraries in North, South, Central America and the Caribbean. This meeting is open to everyone and provides an opportunity to hear about developments within OCLC and to express your opinions and offer your ideas about future directions for OCLC. For those of you who will be in Washington, D.C., consider attending one or both sessions.

The meeting will be from 12:00 noon – 6:00 pm (June 24) and 8:30 am – 12:00 noon (June 25). For more information and to register, visit:

https://www3.oclc.org/app/ala_registration

Wibur Stolt is a candidate in the upcoming ARC election. Directors of Minitex/OCLC Libraries should have received a ballot notification the week of May 17. We encourage you to vote in this election. Contact Joanne Cantrell (cantrelj@oclc.org) if you have questions about the election or ballot. ■

General

WorldCat Collection Analysis Fee Waiver

OCLC; edited

OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis can help you make the most of your acquisitions budgets. From it you can get data that reveals your library's subject-matter strengths, gaps, and overlaps.

Until July 31, if you are an individual library completely new to WorldCat Collection Analysis, OCLC will waive the $500 set-up fee. Groups are eligible to receive a 15% discount on new subscriptions. For more information contact OCLC at 1-800-898-6252 or email WCAGeneral@oclc.org. ■

Cataloging & Metadata

OCLC Technical Bulletin 258

OCLC; edited

Technical Bulletin 258 is now available:

http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/258/default.htm

This Technical Bulletin covers all of the Library of Congress's MARC Update 10 and most of MARC Update 11 (exceptions are noted). Many of these changes relate to the WorldCat testing of Resource Description and Access (RDA), the proposed successor to AACR2. Also covered are comments and requests from OCLC users and staff.

Implementations of the OCLC-MARC updates covered in the Technical Bulletin may occur in stages, which OCLC will announce via log on Messages of the Day, Connexion News, and the OCLC-CAT listserv. It is recommended that users not begin to use the new capabilities, fields and subfields, indicators, practices, and codes until OCLC announces that they may be used. ■

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA: Just Like AACR2, Except...

Mark Ehlert, Minitex/BATS

Introduction

The title of this article is truer than you may think after having become familiar with the sources upon which *Resource Description and Access* (RDA) is built and with the outline of its structure that I wrote of last time. As hurdles go, employing RDA in the workaday world of cataloging will be a challenge, but it is by no means insurmountable. This final column in the *Minitex/OCLC Mailing* series on RDA will explore the new guidelines in greater detail, walk through a simple cataloging example to show what some of the pieces of RDA look like, and pursue other matters to consider as catalogers and other library staff examine RDA for possible implementation.

FRBR and FRAD Redux

First, a brief review of the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR) [1] and the *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* (FRAD). [2]

FRBR, a study put out by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), describes a conceptual model of the bibliographic universe. It designates the objects (*entities*) that make up that universe, defines characteristics (*attributes*) of those entities, and describes relationships that exist between the entities.

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1 *International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records.* **Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: Final Report.** *The Hague: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, 2009. Web. 19 May 2010* http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr_2008.pdf

2 *Patton, Glenn E., ed.* **Functional Requirements for Authority Data: A Conceptual Model.** *München: K.G. Saur, 2009. Print.*

FRBR entities are gathered into three groups:

Group 1
• Work
• Expression
• Manifestation
• Item

Group 2
• Person
• Corporate Body

Group 3
• Concept
• Object
• Event
• Place

Group 1 entities are the creations of a person or corporate body; the acronym WEMI is often employed when referring to the four entities as a collective. A FRBR *work* is an artistic or intellectual creation in the abstract—an idea. An *expression* is the form by which the work communicates: text in German, visual presentation of moving images, notated music recorded in Braille, dance performance. Again, a FRBR expression is still an intangible thing, but one that we can more easily grasp since it is a vehicle of articulation for a work. A *manifestation* is an expression made physical; this can take the shape of something we can hold in our hand (book, DVD) or experience via our senses (a webpage). A good rule of thumb is to consider a manifestation as a kind of edition. For instance, a manifestation is the aggregate copies of *Camera Copying and Reproduction* by O.R. Croy, a book published in 1964 by the Focal Press that is 256 pages long and 24 centimeters tall. Finally, an *item* is a particular exemplar of a manifestation—that specific copy of *Camera Copying* sitting on the shelf of your library.

Those entities that make up Group 2 are the creators of, or in other ways affiliated with, artistic and intellectual endeavors. FRBR divides these into two camps: *person* and *corporate body*. A person is an individual, whereas a corporate body refers to a group of individuals with a unique, singular identity. Group 3 entities, plus those that populate Groups 1 and 2, serve as the subject matter for works. A FRBR work may be about a *concept* (e.g., philosophy), an *object* (the Jefferson Memorial), an *event* (World War Two), and/or a place (St. Paul, Minnesota), as well as about other works, manifestations, corporate bodies, and so forth.

Each of these entities are further defined by what makes them tick—their *attributes*. Attributes for FRBR works include the title of the work, the date of the work, its intended audience, and for musical works, the medium of performance and the key. Manifestation attributes

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are more familiar to catalogers: title of the manifestation, place and date of publication/distribution along with the names of publishers/distributors, dimensions of the physical carrier, and more. Attributes for Group 2 entities we sometimes see in the heading for that entity. A FRBR person has the attributes of a name, birth and death dates, titles ("Queen"), and other designations ("Jr.") or epithets ("the Lionheart").

Another dimension to this universe is the relationships that exist among the FRBR entities. The WEMI relationships may be the most popular; consider that the typical item you have on your library shelf is one of many copies of a manifestation that is in turn a physical articulation of an expression that conveys the idea of a work. Another very common correlation lies between the work created and its creator. Relationships also appear between the Group 1 entities. Think of an anthology that can stand on its own as a FRBR work, but which also consists of individual works within. A single reproduction (FRBR item) relates to the original item; if that reproduction is published as, say, a facsimile, it then becomes a FRBR manifestation that links back to the original item.

FRAD, another study from IFLA, extends FRBR to illustrate a conceptual model for the authority data in library catalogs. This model focuses on the FRBR entity names (to which FRAD adds *Family* to Group 2), their controlled forms, and further attributes and relationships. Cataloging rules may stipulate the creation of a *controlled access point*, a form of an entity's name that provides the entry way to that entity's presence in a catalog: all titles by a particular author, all works on a particular subject, or all versions of a particular musical composition.

FRAD attributes mirror those given in FRBR and build upon them. The FRAD person entity incorporates attributes that go beyond those presented above (name, title, dates, other designations) to admit gender, place of residence, language of the person, field of activity, etc.— information sometimes found in present day authority records. Moreover, FRAD attributes often contextualize an entity; take the FRAD work attributes that comprise the place of origin for the work, its history, and its subject matter.

Relationships again play a key role in FRAD. Some samples include the affiliation between a real name and a pseudonym (i.e., between two "persons" as it were); the links in a chain from the former, to the current, to later forms of corporate body names (what FRAD calls a sequential relationship), and the association of a person with a family. These also extend to the Group 1 entity *work*, such as that between a work and its derivative (FRAD gives Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* and the later parody, Henry Beard's *Bored of the Rings*), another between a larger work and one of its part-works (e.g., a monographic series work in which individual works participate), and

earlier/later works, which commonly happens when a title for a serial changes to another.

Ultimately, the FRBR and FRAD depictions of entities and relationships aid the catalog user in navigating and interacting with the data we provide them. In the bibliographic universe, the FRBR entities' attributes and associations allow users to *find, identify, select,* and *obtain* resources. For authority record data, FRAD attribute and relationship information enables users to *find, identify,* and *contextualize* an entity. These also present to the cataloger the facility to *justify* the choice of entity name and controlled access points.

Many of the entities, attributes, and relationships in FRBR and FRAD we already see in the library catalog today, but in the form of bibliographic and authority records embodied in Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) code. Recognizing this is the great leap we must carry out to make sense of RDA. With these studies once again under our belts, let us continue in greater detail to survey the RDA landscape.

Inside the RDA Forest

In the last article I used a forest-and-trees metaphor to describe our journey through RDA. I began with the forest of RDA by listing the ten sections that make up the body of the text:

- 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
- 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

Now for a closer look. RDA is divided into two parts: the first four sections are dedicated to describing entities (namely resources, those responsible for them, and what they are about),[3] the final six sections to various relationships. Each section is made of one or more

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[3] *Remember from last time that, with the exception of place (Chapter 16), the entities for subjects and their relationships are not presently addressed in RDA's sections 4, 7, and 10. Their chapters exist solely as placeholders for now.*

chapters, each chapter in turn breaking down into a hierarchy of instructions similar to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition* (AACR2): [4]

Section 1: Recording Attributes of Manifestation and Item [5]
  …
  Chapter 3: Describing Carriers
      3.0: Purpose and Scope
      3.1: General Guidelines on Describing Carriers
          3.1.1: Sources of Information
          …
          3.1.6: Change in Carrier Characteristics
              3.1.6.1: Multipart Monographs and Serials
              3.1.6.2: Integrating Resource
              …
      3.5: Dimensions
          3.5.1: Basic Instructions on Recording Dimensions
              3.5.1.1: Scope
              …
              3.5.1.4: Dimensions of Carriers
                  3.5.1.4.1:   Cards
                  3.5.1.4.2: Cartridges
                  …
                  3.5.1.4.14: Volumes

As you may guess, the first set of instructions you encounter in a section or a chapter is a general introduction to that section or chapter, respectively. These directives usually include information on the scope of the rules, the specific circumstances under which rules may take effect or warrant implementation of a related instruction, term definitions, and suchlike. Of course, the deeper you dig down, the more specific the rules become, as the dimensions hierarchy above shows.

I recommend taking several minutes to peruse the RDA table of contents to become familiar with the finer points of its structure. For instance, you will notice quite a bit of repetition with subchapter titles (e.g., "Scope"); notice too the several FRBR and FRAD attributes I mentioned earlier appearing as titles (e.g., "Form of Work" for RDA 6.3). Understanding the high-level view of RDA and its hierarchical arrangement will aid you significantly when interacting with the new code—if only to ease the burden of remembering where to look for an answer should a cataloging question arise.

RDA also introduces a new vocabulary beyond those FRBR/FRAD terms I gave above. Popular cataloging expressions that have existed for decades are replaced in RDA with those from the aforementioned IFLA documents and the same body's *Statement of Cataloguing Principles.* [6] The following table provides a common translation from AACR2 to RDA for some of these:

AACR2	RDA
Main/Added entry	Access point
Heading/Controlled heading*	Authorized access point
See/See from reference	Variant access point
Uniform title	Preferred title

* Includes name, title, and name-title entries

I will use the RDA terminology for the remainder of this report.

The Trees of RDA

The focus of many catalogers is trained first on the description of a resource. In a MARC record for a typical published work, this will run from the 245 field to the last 5XX note with an exception for a publisher's number or international standard number appearing in the 02X field. If you regard the content of the MARC fields, you will recognize that much of the information describes the attributes of the edition in hand, that edition being the FRBR manifestation I described earlier. Each manifestation has a title and, if a body is involved in the work in some manner, usually a statement of responsibility. Each manifestation may have a specific edition statement and information regarding its publication, manufacturing, and/or distribution. Then there is the extent and other physical properties of the resource (pagination of a book or diameter of a DVD) followed perhaps by a series title. Sometimes there are notes giving further details on aspects of the manifestation.

Finished with the description a cataloger might then move to headings (RDA's access points), which in MARC are set in the 1XX, 7XX, and 8XX fields. Based on rules in the second part of AACR2, a cataloger would construct or check the validity of a personal or corporate body name, or an access point for a place name or uniform title. These the cataloger plugs into the record in the appropriate fields. Authority records may be edited or devised to carry any new access points and information about them to an international audience through the Library of Congress Name Authority File.

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4 Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. *2nd ed., 2002 rev., 2005 update. Chicago: American Library Association; Ottawa: Canadian Library Association; London: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals, 2005. Print.*

5 *See the table of contents to the November 2008 full draft version of RDA here: http://www.rdatoolkit.org/constituencyreviewfiles/ RDAPhase1TOC_11_24_08.pdf.*

6 *International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Cataloguing Section and International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code.* **Statement of International Cataloguing Principles.** *The Hague: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, 2009. Web. 19 May 2010 http://www.ifla.org/files/cataloguing/icp/icp_2009-en. pdf*

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Soon after beginning my review of RDA, I came to see that AACR2's approach to presenting rules is through a narrative of record construction. Though chapters there are sectional, the cataloger often creates the descriptive portions of a bibliographic record by reading through an AACR2 chapter beginning to end. The second part of AACR2 fills in the gaps for access point creation and application as well as detailing relationship information. Though this is a simplistic assertion, it is generally true that the narrative of descriptive rules in format-specific chapters of Part I of AACR2 corresponds to the ascending numbering of the MARC tags in a bibliographic record—that is, the creation of record content and its encoding run on parallel tracks.

RDA takes a different approach. The makers of this new code have followed FRBR/FRAD's lead and "chunked out" the components of bibliographic and authority records, their access points, their expressed relationships, and reassembled them to fit into the outline established by FRBR and FRAD. Each of these chunks is known as an *element* in RDA. Observe the following physical description statement from your typical bibliographic record:

>   45 p. : ill., ports. ; 23 cm.

The extent statement "chunk" exists as one element ("45 p."), the illustrative as another, though given twice (one element with "ill." and the other with "ports."), and the dimensions as yet a third element ("23 cm.") in the broader description of a book's tangible structure. Notwithstanding the proximity of the elements to one another in the physical description statement above, the rules that govern the elements may exist far apart in RDA with one or more chapters dividing them. Why is this? RDA elements are grouped together not by how they stand together in a record, but how they relate to one another in a FRBR/FRAD context. The table of contents shows this. Without giving too much away now, the directions for recording the middle portion of that sample physical description statement is several chapters ahead of where the rules for the remaining elements of the statement are given. This arrangement of the text also removes two prominent, and even helpful, features that have existed in AACR2 since the beginning: the positioning of the data we record with respect to one another and the prescribed punctuation that segregates this information for readability. In effect, RDA is a content standard; its only concern is with the data itself, not with how it is served on the screen or card to the catalog user. Already RDA forces us to think in a way different than how we are accustomed.

With regard to which elements we are allowed to use, the new guidelines state that resource *descriptions* (RDA's term for what is effectively the bibliographic record) must include a predefined assortment of elements as long as they are applicable to the piece being cataloged. This is equivalent to the three levels of description in the first chapter of AACR2 (rule 1.0D). These required RDA elements are designated *core elements*. Another set of elements is referred to as *core-if elements* in that these become core (i.e., required) if certain circumstances come into play. Issuing dates for a resource is one such situation. If there is no date of publication, then "Date of Distribution" becomes a core element. A representative sample of core elements for manifestations and items follows:

- Title proper
- Statement of responsibility relating to the title proper*
- Designation of edition
- Place of publication
- Publisher's name
- Date of publisher
- Identifier of the manifestation
- Carrier type
- Extent

* Revised wording comes from a later revision of RDA

Core and core-if elements exist for other FRBR/FRAD entities in RDA as well.

Cataloging a Book

To get a handle on the new rules, I will walk through the creation of a simple bibliographic record for a book. **7** The cataloging I describe below is not so much a linear workflow as it is a thought process to determine the organization of a resource and the composition of its description as formulated by RDA. Due to the scope and length of this article, I will not go over all core elements (though all should be recorded if applicable to the piece being cataloged) nor will I consider specific authority records as part of this process. RDA rule numbers as presented in the November 2008 draft of the text are given parenthetically. I suggest following along with a copy of the draft, including the glossary chapter, if possible. **8**

Chapter 2 of RDA specifies the elements to record for manifestations and items—the description of an edition of a book. Looking over the subchapter headings, we see much that is familiar. After reviewing the general instructions of Chapter 1 on transcription, abbreviations, recording dates, etc., as well as the opening parts of the second chapter, we can begin cataloging.

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7 *The sample monograph is based on a genuine book, but adapted for the purposes of this article.*

8 *The RDA draft is available at the following website in PDF format: http:// www.rdatoolkit.org/constituencyreview. Each chapter may be downloaded separately. RDA rule numbers and text may change with the published version.*

First, let us take a look at the book in hand. It is a hardcover text with the usual title page plus further information on the verso of the same. A title also appears on the spine of the book. A quick look in RDA shows that the preferred (i.e., chief) source of information for a textual document is a title page (RDA 2.2.2.2). Also, any title information, be it title proper of the manifestation or series title, is transcribed from a source of information (RDA 2.3.1.4). Bearing in mind these two general directives, we transcribe the title proper as instructed in RDA 2.3.2.7; the subtitle we also transcribe (RDA 2.3.4.3). The spine title matches the title page title, so there is no need to record this.

The statement of responsibility also appears with the title. RDA 2.4.1.4 notes that such statements are transcribed as they appear. An option for this rule affords the cataloger an opportunity to excise some non-essential information from the statement of responsibility, following AACR2's approach to transcribing these same statements. However, let us observe the first part of RDA's general rule and the whole of the specific rule on statements of responsibility for the title proper (RDA 2.4.2.3).

- Title proper (core) = *The symphony in Beethoven's Vienna*
- Other title information = *history and context*
- Statement of responsibility related to title proper (core) = *Dr. David Wyn Jones, Cardiff University*

Publication information appears on the bottom of the title page. RDA informs us to transcribe the place of publication and the publisher's name as given on the source (RDA 2.8.1.4), silently affirming that the home country of the cataloging agency has no bearing on which places of publication get recorded if there are two or more represented in the resource (cf. AACR2 1.4C5). Dates of publication as well as all other dates are recorded based on general instructions given in RDA 1.8.

Our book includes three places of publication; all three are transcribed as presented on the page (RDA 2.8.2.3-2.8.2.4). We record also the name of the publisher (RDA 2.8.4.3). The title page is missing the date of publication; however, it does appear on the title page verso. Looking at the sources of information for such dates (RDA 2.8.6.2), the second one listed after "the same source as the title proper" is "another source within the resource itself," which covers the title page verso. We record the date as furnished on that source (RDA 2.8.6.3).

- Place of publication (core) = *Cambridge, U.K.*
- Place of publication (core) = *New York, N.Y.*
- Place of publication (core) = *Melbourne, Austr.*
- Publisher's name (core) = *Cambridge University Press*
- Date of publication (core) = *2006*

A distinguishing feature among published editions of materials is an international standard number. Such numbers that uniquely distinguish an entity are referred to in RDA as *identifiers*; for a manifestation these are called, sensibly enough, *identifiers for the manifestation*. Frequently for books these take the form of the ISBN, and there is one clearly stated on the title page verso of our text, so we record it "in accordance with that format" (RDA 2.15.1.4): begin with the prefix "ISBN" followed by the standard number itself with requisite hyphens and, if desired, a parenthetical qualifier. The qualifier "hardback" appears after the ISBN on the verso; we note that too following the suggestion offered in RDA 2.15.1.7.

- Identifier for the manifestation (core) = *ISBN 0-521-86261-2 (hardback)*

The housing for the content of a manifestation is the *carrier* of the resource, as defined in RDA. For us, this carrier is the book format, a collection of folded sheets bound under heavy covers, many of the sheets with text printed on them, some with images. Rules on posting descriptions of our carrier are found in Chapter 3 of the cataloging manual.

Extent reflects the number and kind of units that make up a resource (e.g., 2 audio discs); RDA 3.4.1.3 provides general instructions on recording these units. Reading through this rule we come across an exception that interests us: we must jump to rule 3.4.5 for specific directions on textual works. Quite a bit of information appears here, but for our purposes we make note of the pagination of our book and record them as presented therein followed by the term *pages* (not abbreviated as in AACR2).

The dimension rules are easier to come by as we drill down subchapter 3.5. A specific rule applies to our book, calling on us to measure the height of the volume in centimeters (RDA 3.5.1.4.14). AACR2's rule 2.5D1 expressly asks the cataloger to measure the binding on a bound volume, whereas RDA's rule only implies this (in the draft version).

Though we have already made our way down the list of Chapter 3 rules, we should backup to one of the first specific elements mentioned: the new "Media Type." Stemming from book publishers' ONIX (ONline Information eXchange) metadata scheme, this element along with "Carrier Type" and "Content Type" replace the general material designation of AACR2 (the 245 $h in MARC). Though "Media Type" is not a core element, the literature on RDA that I have read suggests that catalogers, or at least those who write about RDA cataloging, think of the three "Types" as standing together. Therefore, we will make use of the "Media Type" element. But first, what is a media type? It is a term that prescribes the machine necessary to get at or interact with the content of the resource we are cataloging. For the book we have in

hand, no such device is required, unlike the video that is a part of a DVD or the images that appear on a slide. From the list of media types in RDA 3.2.1.2, we select the term *unmediated*.

The "Carrier Type" element, also new and also from ONIX, defines the container of the content; RDA again offers a predefined list of terms from which to choose. These offer a general impression of the resource's format and how, in some cases, to operate or communicate with the content contained within. From the list of carrier types in RDA 3.3.1.2, we select *volume*.

- Extent of text (core) = *xii, 231 pages*
- Dimensions of carrier = *24 cm*
- Media type = *unmediated*
- Carrier type (core) = *volume*

Looking at all the data above, we appear to have a good amount of information for a record. However, leafing through the book in hand, we see some illustrations, a few of which are music samples, plus an index at the end. Why are these not mentioned in Chapter 2? The answer lies with FRBR. Illustrations as we have here and other supplementary material augment and/or elucidate the *content* of an intellectual product. Content is an expression-level facet, and therefore the instructions for this appear in Chapter 7. Inconvenient? Certainly, at least with respect to where this information is found in a completed bibliographic record. The online version of RDA will offer easier navigation around the manual, but understanding that the rules are laid out in a FRBR/FRAD pattern rather than what we are accustomed to is one of the big challenges of learning the new system. This situation also highlights the broader fact that FRBR/FRAD work, expression, manifestation, and sometimes item data can coexist together in a single bibliographic record, adding another level of complexity to the proceedings.

Scanning down the list of rules for content, we find "Illustrative Content" (RDA 7.15). The substance of the rule generally matches AACR2, but once again we are instructed to spell out the words. The book in hand includes general illustrations as well as music. This being a book about music, it is a good idea to bring that out aspect as an addition to the general term *illustrations*. Plus, four of the several depictions in the book are in color. RDA has that covered too, but under a separate rule (RDA 7.17). (Since the makers of RDA attempted to limit format-specific instructions throughout the manual, the opening portions of this subchapter pertain to the color of *any* content; exceptions for specific formats are given later.) We use the phrase "some color" since the majority of illustrations are black-and-white.

You will note that the text of this rule adopts the British *colour*. RDA, like AACR2, is written using British spelling.

Unless such orthography is employed with a prescribed list of terms—and the only one I am aware of is *watercolour*—under rule 3.7 for applied materials—feel free to use the American spelling of *color.*

The "Supplementary Content" subchapter is sandwiched between the two we just looked over (RDA 7.16). Here we note the presence of an index in our book.

Finally, we come to the core element "Content Type." Yet another element with ONIX provenance, this type refers to the avenues by which content and the user interact. Or as put by RDA rule 6.10—another chapter jump—it is "the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived." RDA offers a controlled vocabulary from which to select a "Type" designation just as with the elements "Media Type" and "Carrier Type." Granted, some of the content type terms are a bit unwieldy, such as *cartographic tactile three-dimensional form*. For our book, we are happy to choose the simple *text* from the list in rule 6.10.1.3. (Cataloger's judgment comes into play here. Though *still image* is another content type we could employ having just discussed illustrations, my opinion is that this would not work for our book. The illustrations are not integral here to the expression and meaning of the whole content, but instead ornament, or better yet, illuminate portions of the text. Now, if we had an exhibition catalog with a good mix of text and images, then I would agree to use *still image* with *text*.)

- Illustrative content = *illustrations*
- Illustrative content = *music*
- Colour content = *some color*
- Supplementary content = *Includes index*
- Content type (core) = *text*

We have now taken care of the body of the description. AACR2 calls for a main entry when an entity is responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a work. RDA asks for the same in circumstances such as we have here. First, Chapter 9 of RDA relates instructions on constructing the form of personal name as an authorized access point (AACR2's heading for personal names). To record the relationship between the substance of our book and its architect, we look to the core element "Creator" in Chapter 19. Though "Relationship designator" is not core, the new guidelines instruct us to include this element to explicitly note the relationship of a body—our author—to the work created (RDA chapter 18 and Appendix I).

- Creator (core) = *Wyn Jones, David*
- Relationship designator = *author*

Putting It All Together

Thus far we have fashioned pieces to a puzzle; now it is a

matter of putting them together. As I referred to above, RDA does not provide guidance on either the display or the data encoding of bibliographic and authority records. Instead, this information appears as a supplement in Appendices D and E: in the November 2008 draft of RDA, the suggested options are the International Standard Bibliographical Description (ISBD), [9] MARC (specifically MARC 21), and for access points, AACR2-prescribed punctuation.

The ISBD offers guidance on the suggested arrangement of bibliographic data elements and the prescribed punctuation that separates these elements. In fact, AACR2 is built on the ISBD, so much of what follows will be familiar to you. There are eight areas that make up a bibliographic description (a recent draft update of the ISBD adds one more that we will set aside): title and statement of responsibility area; edition area; material or type of resource specific area (used with maps, music scores, and serials); publication, distribution, etc. area; physical description area; series area; note area; and resource identifier and terms of availability area (this used for ISBNs and ISSNs).

The MARC and ISBD standards provide a very similar arrangement of bibliographic data. With the exception of the order of notes (5XX fields) and the usual placement of ISBNs and publishers' numbers (e.g., 02X fields), [10]

the sequence of field tags in MARC from the title proper through the last note matches the ISBD order of areas. This knowledge is to our advantage as we take our RDA content above and merge it with the MARC coding.

Now, to accommodate RDA, some changes have been made to MARC. [11] Of these, the most prominent are the new fields for "Content Type" (336 field), "Media Type (337 field), and "Carrier Type" (338 field). Relationships can be defined using terms and phrases in the 7XX fields' $i. And a new code has been added to the arsenal of 040 $e abbreviations for "description conventions," which are the rulebooks employed for filling out the MARC record.

In our effort to continue present cataloging practice with regard to the arrangement of information in a record, when filling out the data for our book in MARC, we must indicate that we are 1.) sorting our elements and using prescribed punctuation as defined in the ISBD, and 2.) we are using RDA as our instruction book for the content. This we do by inserting an "i" in the Desc area in the fixed field (i.e., the Leader/18 position) and adding "$e rda" to the 040 field. [12] Looking at the updated MARC documentation, we can now enter our RDA data into an empty MARC template. This is what our bibliographic record would look like in the end.

```
Type: a     ELvl: I       Srce: d   Audn:         Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: m     Form:         Conf: 0   Biog:         MRec:      Ctry: enk
            Cont:         GPub:     LitF: 0       Indx: 1
Desc: i     Ills: ag      Fest: 0   DtSt: s       Dates: 2006,
040 -- $a XXX $c XXX $e rda
020 -- $a 0521862612 (hardback)
043 -- $a e-au---
044 -- $a enk $a nyu $a vra
045 -- $a v-w-
050 -4 $a ML1255 $b .w96 2006
049 -- $a XXXA
100 1- $a Wyn Jones, David, $e author.
245 14 $a The symphony in Beethoven's Vienna : $b history and context / $c Dr. David Wyn Jones, Cardiff University.
260 -- $a Cambridge, U.K. ; $a New York, N.Y. ; $a Melbourne, Austr. : $b Cambridge University Press, $c 2006.
300 -- $a xii, 231 pages : $b illustrations (some color), music ; $c 24 cm.
336 -- $a text $2 marccontent
337 -- $a unmediated $2 marcmedia
338 -- $a volume $2 marccarrier
500 -- $a Includes index.
650 -0 $a Symphony $z Austria $z Vienna $y 18th century.
650 -0 $a Symphony $z Austria $z Vienna $y 19th century.
650 -0 $a Symphonies $x Analysis, appreciation.
600 10 $a Beethoven, Ludwig van, $d 1770-1827. $t Symphonies.
```

9 See for instance the review draft of the new consolidated edition of the ISBD here: http://www.ifla.org/en/news/worldwide-review-of-isbd.

10 The ISBN put in the 020 field is the number in coded form. MARC takes the number from there and reformats it with an "ISBN" prefix and appropriate hyphens, then places that number as the very last item in an ISBD formatted display.

11 A good summary of these changes is found here: http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html. For these same changes made for OCLC cataloging, see **Technical Bulletin 258** at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/258/default.htm.

12 The way MARC is set up presently, the Desc code "a" refers to AACR2's rules of bibliographic content and its guidance on the arrangement of that data in ISBD form. Since RDA does not include the latter, it gets listed separately in the bibliographic (and authority!) records as a code in the 040 field.

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This record illustrates a pretty fair model of RDA and MARC working together. Such a genial relationship is not always the outcome, however. MARC is not granular enough to differentiate among several RDA elements; for example, 260 $c holds the dates of production, publication, distribution, and copyright. The date of manufacture has its position staked out in the 260 $g. The structure of RDA, in turn, does not correspond with the order of fields in a typical MARC record.

Truth be told, and as you know, the entire cataloging process is more often than not a complicated and less linear affair that what I have outlined above. My own working method grafts MARC coding and AACR2 practice into a single stream of execution; separating the two streams and fragmenting the steps as I do above is a bit artificial, but when encountering a different set of guidelines such as RDA, reviewing personal cataloging workflows may shine a light on what we can adapt to smooth our adoption of the new code.

When I reflect on the change of my own thought process when cataloging with RDA, I discover that this new guidebook is built not so much for the present as for the future: for novel public catalogs, updated staff-side applications, a post-MARC encoding standard. Indeed, RDA seems more at home on a system where a cataloger plugs information into a series of blank text boxes rather than with a MARC record into which that same data is sometimes shoehorned. When that new day may come is unknown; in the meantime, we must do what we can with the tools and standards we have before us.

Access to RDA

For the past few years, the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) has regarded the finished RDA product as an online cataloging tool. To that end, the Co-Publishers of the new standard (the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) have devised the *RDA Toolkit*. This is the new cataloging code made web-accessible. Operating through your web browser, this suite of software also includes the full text of AACR2, workflow devices that will help the cataloger arrange their cataloging tasks, and collaborative tools such as virtual Post-it notes. The Toolkit will be made available to catalogers and institutions by subscription; the prices are based on a tiered structure, which is predicated on the number of simultaneous users.

For those who prefer to hold a physical copy of RDA in their hands, the Co-Publishers have announced publication of a forthcoming print version. An index will be included in this manual, a feature some catalogers had hoped for when the announcement was made. (Tables of contents can only go so far as a guide in a print work such as this)

Particulars on the dissemination of the print and Toolkit versions of RDA, along with pricing options, the free open access period, and a helpful FAQ, are available at:

http://www.rdatoolkit.org

Taking RDA for a Test Drive

The Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control, a committee convened by the Library of Congress to look at the present and future landscape of libraries and library catalog data, expressed reservations about RDA.[13] From this, the three United States national libraries—the Library of Congress, the National Agriculture Library, and National Library of Medicine—put forth a proposal to test the viability of RDA and the RDA Toolkit in real-world cataloging situations.

The national libraries asked for volunteers to partner with them in the testing. In the end, 26 partners from varying institutions were chosen to participate; these institutions include academic and public libraries, special and school libraries, and cataloging funnels and book vendors. They will provide feedback to the U.S. RDA Test Steering Committee on the cataloging of about two dozen pre-selected works and at least 25 more records from materials that are a normal part of their respective workflows.

I should highlight here that the RDA testing partners include regional contributors: the University of North Dakota (led by Shelby Harkin), the Minnesota Historical Society (Sarah Quimby directing efforts there), and Music Library Association/Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc. funnel participants Bobby Bothmann and Mary Huismann.

Testing will begin once RDA is published in June 2010. First, the partner institutions will block out three months for orientation with the new rules and its online incarnation. The next three months will see the experiment take place in practice (autumn 2010). At the end of this period, the Steering Committee will collate and analyze the responses from the partners, and from these the Committee will publish a report offering their conclusions on RDA's viability as a library cataloging tool. This report is scheduled to be released in early 2011, about three months after the end of the empirical testing phase.

Many reading this article use OCLC's WorldCat as their bibliographic utility. Some test partners are OCLC members as well. As part of their usual work routine, they will be uploading RDA-compliant bibliographic records to WorldCat, so expect to see these come this autumn. As

13 See for instance: Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control. **On the Record: Report of The Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control.** Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 2008. Web. 18 May 2010 http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/news/lcwg-ontherecord-jan08-final.pdf.

I stated above, the telltale signs of these are the "i" in the fixed field's Desc area and "rda" appearing in the 040 $e. Should you encounter these, OCLC strongly discourages members from creating a "parallel" AACR2 master record for the same resource. [14] Questions to consider in this situation are presented in the next section.

The Library of Congress has set up a website with further information on the testing event:

http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda

Documentation such as information forms and PowerPoint presentations for LC's testing efforts are also available at:

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatest.html

What RDA Means for You

Should RDA pass muster with the U.S. national libraries and its testing partners, expect to see changes in cataloging spread more widely. In the near term, however, attention should be paid by OCLC members to RDA records that make their way into WorldCat. Consider the scenario where a library accepts only AACR2 records presently (whether by limitations of their catalog and/or policy decisions by the institution) and its cataloger finds an RDA record in WorldCat for the piece in hand. What are the questions at your institution before this happens?

First, what local policy if any is in place should this incident occur with your catalogers? Should staff convert the record to the AACR2 standard for local use (at the expense of cost and time), or accept the record as-is (with possible ramifications on your local catalog's indexing and display functions)?

Next, has the ILS vendor or the local/consortial IT department updated the MARC validation and indexing tables to accept the new or revised MARC fields and subfields built for RDA? This may ease if not eliminate problems with record ingestion.

RDA will affect other standards beyond AACR2. Assess whether your library should wait for CONSER's serial cataloging and BIBCO's various monographic standards to catch up to RDA. The *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRIs), based on AACR2 practice, will be replaced by the *Library of Congress Policy Statements* (LCPSs) beginning with the national libraries' testing period. Are these standards and cataloging guides worth waiting for?

Also pay consideration to the public side of the catalog. What modifications, if any, should be made to the local catalog display and search mechanisms to take advantage of the relationships and data expressed in RDA bibliographic and authority records (i.e., how will the catalog become "FRBR-ized," if at all)?

And what about the catalogers? What training opportunities can staff take advantage of? Should all catalogers attend these, or only a few who then pass on their knowledge to other staff?

Finally, and not least, since RDA is available electronically by subscription, can your institution afford the license(s)? Bear in mind that the RDA Toolkit is a separate expenditure from those for other cataloging tools such as Classification Web and Cataloger's Desktop. Would the wider palette of instruments available in the Toolkit suite suit local needs, or is the print version enough?

Conclusion

RDA is indeed much like AACR2 cataloging, at least as far as the outcomes of creating and recording bibliographic and authority data are concerned. The stuff of AACR2 is chiefly there, but the process of composing or reviewing records by following guidelines written in a new terminology and arranged in an unfamiliar style is one of several primary challenges that will call for vigilant study to master. As I alluded to at the beginning of this piece, much of RDA you already know through AACR2; the tough part is getting familiar with what makes it unique.

This draws to a close this series of articles introducing the reader to RDA. But though this series ends, Minitex's involvement with RDA training and information sharing is only beginning. Over the next few months, Bibliographic and Technical Services (BATS) unit staff will present RDA webinars to inform catalogers of the new cataloging rules. Keep abreast of our training opportunities by visiting the following resources:

Minitex Cataloging Support & Services Website
http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Cataloging

BATS Blog About Technical Services
http://blogs.minitex.umn.edu/bats

BATS Twitter account
http://twitter.com/minitexbats

14 Calhoun, Karen, Jean Godby, Ted Fons, and Glenn Patton. **RDA and OCLC: Webinar, October 2009**. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., 30 Oct. 2009. Web. 17 May 2010 https://oclc.webex.com/oclc/lsr.php?AT=pb&SP=EC&rID=36106547&rKey=0f2d91de97506801.

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Other RDA Resources

As of this writing, the final version of RDA and its Toolkit are not yet available. I have listed below some helpful resources created by the JSC and others that may aid you in becoming familiar with RDA before its publication or prior to implementation by your library. Some of these I mentioned in the body of the article above.

Prospectus

http://www.rda-jsc.org/rdaprospectus.html

Statement of Objectives and Principles for RDA:

http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5rda-objectivesrev3.pdf

Table of contents for RDA (Nov. 2008):

http://www.rdatoolkit.org/constituencyreview

A small handful of chapters or subchapters have been moved, renamed, or deleted since the November 2008 draft; these aside, reviewing the table of contents is one of the first steps to becoming familiar with RDA. This same webpage also offers files for each of the chapters from the draft.

Changes to AACR2 Instructions:

http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5sec7rev.pdf

This document lists many of the AACR2 rules that will change come the move to RDA.

Issues Deferred Until After the First Release of RDA:

http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5sec6rev.pdf

A number of topics were not resolved by the JSC as

they poured over the responses submitted to the group with respect to the November 2008 draft of RDA. These range from the cosmetic (spacing within initials and acronyms) to the consequential (initial articles and introductory words for preferred titles).

"Train-the-Trainer" webcasts:

http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/trainthetrainer.html
A good overview of RDA from members of the Library of Congress—essentially a primer of general principles and "how-to" advice covering RDA's core elements set. Some information presented here is left undefined or gone over quickly, so some details are missed. Note that off-microphone questions and comments are difficult or impossible to hear. Updated PowerPoint slides are available at:

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatraining.html.

RDA and OCLC webinar:

https://oclc.webex.com/oclc/lsr.php?AT=pb&SP=EC&rID=36106547&rKey=0f2d91de97506801

Three OCLC staff members present on various topics regarding RDA, ranging from the fundamental to the quite technical. ■

Contract Cataloging

Pricing for FY11

Mark Ehlert, Minitex/BATS

The state of the economy continues to have negative impact on library staffing and budgets. The Minitex Contract Cataloging Program recognizes how these difficult times can affect a cataloging department's ability to move forward with their work. To support libraries in their efforts to provide quality bibliographic data for their materials, Minitex is announcing that the Contract Cataloging Program will not raise prices on its cataloging services for the fiscal year beginning July 2010. We wish to continue assisting regional libraries when backlogs appear due to a staff shortage, when a special collection

requires special attention, when language or subject expertise is necessary to complete a cataloging project.

For a prospectus on the Minitex Contract Cataloging Program, including pricing and services offered, contact Mark K. Ehlert (contact information at the end of this *Mailing*). ■

Resource Sharing

Greening Interlibrary Loan Practices

Mark Wilhelmi, Minitex/BATS

OCLC Research recently published the results of a study of the environmental impact of current interlibrary

loan practices. Utilizing data provided by OCLC and gathered during interviews with staff at a dozen US libraries, researchers correlated specific ILL practices with measurable impacts on greenhouse gas emission levels. They found that the largest environmental impacts directly associated with ILL operations are packaging, shipping, and paper use.

Packaging

The manufacturing processes of the packaging material account for the largest share of emissions for each item shipped. Institutions that routinely use new boxes and padded mailers will see their packaging materials account for 51% of their greenhouse gas emissions for each item. So choices in procedure and in the type of packaging material used can significantly impact greenhouse gas emissions. For example, padded mailers are much friendlier to the environment than cardboard boxes, based on the impact of their respective manufacturing processes.

The study recommends:

• Reusing packaging materials. An ILL unit can cut its greenhouse gas emissions in half by re-using packaging materials like reusable courier bags and bins.

• Joining local consortia that use reusable totes and nylon or canvas envelopes and require no additional packaging.

• Promoting reusability by using durable materials and handling them carefully to help others reduce their footprints.

Shipping

Shipping accounts for 48% of greenhouse gas emissions for each item. A few key changes can have a positive impact on the environment.

The study recommends:

• Minimizing shipments by aggregating shipments (loans and returns) to the same destination.

• Minimizing package size. Bags take up less space on the truck and can therefore help reduce carbon emissions and shipping costs.

• Sourcing materials from the nearest lenders.

• Using a low-impact mode of transportation (ground, not air).

• Choosing fuel-efficient vehicles.

Paper Use

ILL paper use has a much smaller impact on the environment, but even that can be reduced. Some of the best practices noted by the consultants can reduce paper use down to zero sheets for a typical copy request, and to 1.16 sheets for a typical lending request. The point is that when applied consistently even small improvements will result in substantial benefit.

The study recommends using office paper with 30% recycled content, which costs about the same as virgin paper and works just as well in copiers.

The report acknowledges that the practices outlined are not always possible to follow, or even appropriate in every situation. The cost of greener packing materials and recycled-content paper is one barrier. Lack of space for used packing materials is another. Fortunately, for years ILL practitioners have been streamlining their processes for efficiency and sustainability, and the investigators found many best practices already in place. If we can build on what is already being done, we can benefit the environment even more.

More information

Report: Greening Interlibrary Loan Practices

http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2010/2010-07.pdf

Greening ILL Webinar Recording

http://www.oclc.org/research/events/webinars.htm#gi ■

Digitization & Preservation

New OCLC Digital Programs Website

Sara Ring, Minitex/BATS

OCLC Digital Programs offer a variety of services to help institutions develop and manage their digital program, including consulting services, training, and professional development through OCLC's presentation and sponsorship of special events and programs. Minitex already works with OCLC Digital Programs when we plan and host the Upper Midwest CONTENTdm User Group Meeting. If you see a training or professional development opportunity that you would like Minitex to bring to the region, contact us and we'll work with OCLC to bring the program.

Check out OCLC Digital Programs services by visiting:

http://www.oclc.org/us/en/digitalprograms/default.htm ■

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Digitization & Preservation

Digital Archive: Lower Pricing

OCLC; edited

We're pleased to announce new, lower Digital Archive pricing and an additional $3500 in savings for current CONTENTdm licensees.

- Save $1000 on Digital Archive set-up fees when you subscribe to the Digital Archive by June 30

- Save $2500 more when you send us your digital master files (up to 1TB of data) by June 30

OCLC's Digital Archive provides a secure storage environment for you to easily manage and monitor the health of your master files and digital originals. It provides a foundation for preservation of all your digital collections. It also integrates into the workflow of any content management system, including CONTENTdm.

For more information, visit:

http://www.oclc.org/info/daoffer

If you have specific questions about the Digital Archive, you can contact one of the OCLC digital services consultants, Suzanne Butte (buttes@oclc.org) or Ron Gardner (gardnerr@oclc.org). ■

Minitex/OCLC Mailing Contact Information

Minitex Bibliographic and Technical Services (BATS)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, 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
Mark Ehlert

Minitex Cooperative Purchasing & Electronic Resources Services (CPERS)
Rita Baladad 612-626-8252, 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
Dave Linton, 612-624-3360, 800-462-5348, linto001@umn.edu
OCLC Local Holding Maintenance (formerly Union Listing).

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DEDICATION. EXPLORATION. INNOVATION.

JUNE 2010

RDA: Just Like AACR2 Except...

MINITEX/OCLC MAILING

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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.

JUNE

7

Preparing for a Disaster: Conducting an Institutional Risk Assessment
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
Plains Art Museum, Fargo, ND
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#riskassessment

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 Minnesota Digital Library Meeting
Conference
Minneapolis Institute of Arts
2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN
https://www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Conferences/Mdl2010.aspx

21

Preparing for a Disaster: Conducting an Institutional Risk Assessment
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
Goodhue County Historical Society, Ring Wing, MN
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#riskassessment

23-24

The Research and Writing of a Long Range Conservation Plan
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
American Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, MN
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#longrange

24

The Portable Reference Library: Accessing Reference Resources and Services on Mobile Devices
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST
Online Reference Training Session
https://www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=300

24-30

ALA 2010 Annual Conference
Conference
Washington, D.C.
http://www.ala.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/annual/contactus/index.cfm

28

Preparing for a Disaster: Conducting an Institutional Risk Assessment
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
Richard I. Bong Veterans Historical Center, Superior, WI
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#riskassessment

JULY

1

The Portable Reference Library: Accessing Reference Resources and Services on Mobile Devices
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., CST
Online Reference Training Session
https://www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=300

12

Preparing for a Disaster: Conducting an Institutional Risk Assessment
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
MacNider Art Museum, Mason City, IA
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#riskassessment

14

Connexion Client Module 10: Basic Batch Processing
10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m., CST
Online Training Session
http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=298

19

Introduction to Cleaning Museum Artifacts: What's Right
and What's Wrong
9:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
Chazen Museum of Art, Madison, WI
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#cleaning artifacts

26

Introduction to Cleaning Museum Artifacts: What's Right
and What's Wrong
9:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
Danish Immigrant Museum, Elkhorn, IA
http://www.preserveart.orgt/workshops.html#cleaning artifacts

AUGUST

5

The Portable Reference Library: Accessing Reference
Resources and Services on Mobile Devices
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST
Online Reference Training Session
https://www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=300

13

Minitex Public Library Node Meeting
Hennepin County Public Library – Brookdale
6125 Shingle Creek Parkway
Brooklyn Center, MN

23-24

Preparing for a Disaster: Conducting an Institutional Risk
Assessment
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Midwest Art Conservation Center Workshop
American Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, MN
http://www.preserveart.org/workshops.html#longrange

SEPTEMBER

22-24

SDLA Annual Conference
Sioux Falls, SD
http://www.sdlibraryassociation.org/home/ceo.asp

29

NDLA Annual Conference: "Libraries: A Census"
Grand Forks, ND
http://www.ndla.info/Conference/10conf.htm

30

MEMO Fall Conference: "Thriving in Adversity: Finding
Balance in Challenging Times"
St. Cloud Kelly Inn & St. Cloud Civic Center St. Cloud, MN
http://memotech.ning.com/page/2010-fall-conference