Announcements

Minitex Thanks Carla Urban

Carla Urban has chosen to step down this June from her position at Minitex as Director of the DCME unit, but we are very fortunate that she will continue as a Minitex employee.

Carla has been an extremely valuable employee of Minitex since being hired in 1995 and quickly promoted to head of the Bibliographic & Technical Services (BATS) unit. Under her stewardship, the expertise and training offered by BATS expanded to such an extent that it was renamed the Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education (DCME) unit. During her tenure, the Contract Cataloging Program eliminated cataloging backlogs and provided specialized cataloging for countless libraries, and library staff from every corner of the region enhanced their skills through DCME training on RDA cataloging rules, OCLC Connexion, CatExpress, CONTENTdm, metadata schemes, digital preservation, and more.

Carla also distinguished herself in her role as an advocate and liaison to OCLC on behalf of Minitex and the libraries in the region. When library staff using OCLC cataloging (remember Passport and CatME?) and ILL products needed to migrate to completely new systems in 2005, Carla traveled throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota to train hundreds of staff to use the new systems. Despite the centralization of OCLC ordering, billing, and technical support in 2009, the relationship between OCLC and Minitex has remained strong. Minitex is a certified OCLC training partner, and continues to train library staff in the region and nationally on the use of OCLC Connexion, CatExpress, and CONTENTdm.

As if her work for Minitex wasn’t enough, Carla is also an active leader of the Minnesota Library Association (MLA). She served as the organization’s secretary in 2007-2008, received its President’s Award in 2007, and was elected MLA President for 2012.

We are extremely grateful that Carla will continue to share her talents with Minitex even after she steps down as unit head. Thanks to Carla’s efforts, the Gates Foundation has awarded the Minnesota Digital Library (now a part of the DCME unit) a $100,000 grant to launch the the Public Library Partnership Project. The project will help public libraries in Minnesota digitize collections and train staff in digital content creation skills. Carla has agreed to continue her leadership of the project.

If you would like to send Carla a note to wish her well on the new project, you can reach her at dewey002@umn.edu or call the general Minitex number: 612-624-4002 (800-462-5348).
Cataloging & Metadata

BIBFRAME Notes
Mark K. Ehlert, Minitex/DCME

Introduction (Continued)

The Bibliographic Framework Initiative (BIBFRAME) was set up not only to build a successor to the nearly 50 year old MARC standard, but to make that successor friendly to the linked, web-based information environment in which we and our library users now live. The “linked, web-based” portion of the previous sentence I will put off for a later article; for now, I want to give a quick overview of BIBFRAME as it now stands and demonstrate some of its goals through a cataloging example.

Part of this overview involves quoting from Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services, first issued by the Library of Congress in November 2012. (Unless otherwise stated, all quotations come from this document.) This white paper, written by staff at Zephyra, a company specializing in linked data and Semantic Web technologies, touched off BIBFRAME development.

The crux of the report is on defining a model. A model, in this context, is nothing more than a description of something. Since details hadn’t been worked out yet, this description was written from a very high level. The report’s authors consulted cataloging standards—including RDA and FRBR—and various MARC, non-MARC, and Semantic Web projects undertaken by libraries and other institutions. They consolidated their findings and drafted a portrait of a broad model on which they would base an implementation of a future encoding standard for bibliographic data. And I mean bibliographic in the widest sense possible, encompassing material from a range of cultural heritage institutions: libraries, archives, museums.

I pause here to note that there is a difference between creating a model and implementing that model. We’re already familiar with one such parallel transaction: FRBR/FRAD and RDA. FRBR and FRAD, as models, make general observations on the structure and content of library catalogs from a database point of view. And though both reports go deeper into what makes up the catalog and how these parts fit with the actions of catalog users, they have little to say on the practical instructions necessary to build such a catalog. That’s what RDA and AACR2 and other cataloging codes are meant to do. RDA, so closely allied with the two FR models, especially puts hammer and nail to FRBR/FRAD’s blueprints.

BIBFRAME for its part is both a model and an implementation. As a model, its framers established a construct for this encoding standard—the focus of the paper mentioned above. From this position, they moved on to the particulars of implementation: establishing core vocabularies (i.e., naming the individual elements of BIBFRAME “records”), developing transformation tools to convert MARC data into BIBFRAME data, setting up partnerships with early experimenters.

The model itself is divided into four main classes, sometimes also referred to (confusingly) as resources or entities. For the sake of clarity, I’ll use the phrase BIBFRAME resource below to distinguish from a cataloging resource. Each main class is broken down further into other sub-classes in the form of a hierarchy. But I’ll concentrate here on the four main BIBFRAME classes:

- **Creative Work**: “a conceptual essence of a cataloging [resource]” (p. 8). This is a description of the underlying artistic or creative endeavor imbuing the piece in hand. It’s also akin to the FRBR/FRAD “Work” and “Expression” layers described in MARC bibliographic and authority records. (Note that I am avoiding RDA to emphasize that BIBFRAME is attempting to cover the content of as many MARC records as possible, whether built following RDA or not.)
- **Instance**: “an individual, material embodiment of the [Creative] Work” (p. 8). This is a description of the publication, and even particular item, in hand and is analogous to the FRBR “Manifestation” and “Item” layers depicted in MARC records.
- **Authority**: “key authority concepts that have defined relationships reflected in the [Creative] Work and Instance. Examples of Authority [BIBFRAME] Resources include People, Places, Topics, Organizations, etc.” (p. 8). Put simply, these are a kind of “authority record,” which at this stage in BIBFRAME’s development originate from headings found in bibliographic records. This Authority class ties in closely with FRBR/FRAD’s “Person,” “Family,” “Corporate Body,” and subject-based entities.
- **Annotation**: “a [BIBFRAME] resource that decorates other BIBFRAME resources with additional information. Examples of such annotations include Library Holdings information, cover art and reviews” (p. 8). The examples spotlight the coverage of annotations: anything else covered by the MARC record—or not covered—that isn’t directly involved with describing the piece in hand, its underlying work, or the person, group, subject, etc., attached to the piece.

The first three of these BIBFRAME classes and the relationships between them are summarized in the

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image on this page, reproduced from the Library of Congress BIBFRAME website.

reflected the bibliographic ingredients found in real world items.

From this model comes implementation, a portion of which is devoted to building tools to aid the conversion of MARC records into a BIBFRAME format. This transformation involves several steps. First, the record is “atomized” into its component parts, much like the splitting of data into fields and subfields that already happens under MARC. The next step ascribes a specific meaning to each of these “atoms” to fit the BIBFRAME model. The final step reassembles these pieces.

So what does this final BIBFRAME “record” look like? Well, it’s not really a record, in my view, so much as a group of interlocking mini-descriptions—at least at this iteration in BIBFRAME’s development. To illustrate my point, I give an example of a simple book in BIBFRAME’s language: Michael Morpurgo’s *War Horse*, republished in 2007 and cataloged as an AACR2 record.

I’ve refashioned the original BIBFRAME XML into something more readable, while consolidating or removing most extraneous and duplicative information. Several see references point to other mini-descriptions in the group (e.g., “creator” points to the Person-01 mini-description).

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**Work (Text)**

- **AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT**: “Morpurgo, Michael. War horse”
- **CREATOR**: see Person-01
- **WORK TITLE**: “War horse”
- **CLASSIFICATION**: see Classification (DDC)
- **CLASSIFICATION (LCC)**: id.loc.gov/authorities/classification/PZ10
- **LANGUAGE**: id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng
- **INTENDED AUDIENCE**: id.loc.gov/vocabulary/targetAudiences/Pra
- **CONTENTS NOTE**: “Joey the horse recalls his experiences growing up on an English farm, his struggle for survival as a cavalry horse during World War I, and his reunion with his beloved master.”
- **GENERAL NOTE**: “Originally published in Great Britain in 1982 by Egmont.”

- **SUBJECT**
  - see Topic-01
  - see Topic-02
  - see Topic-03
  - see Topic-04

**Classification (DDC)**

- **EDITION**: “full”
- **NUMBER**: “[Fic]”

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2 www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/model.html

3 See introduction to: www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/model.html

4 lccn.loc.gov/2006044368
As you can see, this MARC record spawned several classes of description beyond the main Creative Work and Instance pair. And some of these reference other classes to fill in their respective blanks. The Person—the book’s author and the original record’s main entry—is described separately; in the Creative Work portion, a reference is made to that description via its “creator” property. This separation of powers allows that single Person mini-description to be reused by other Creative Works, or as a reference from a Topic mini-description (i.e., as the name for a subject heading), and so forth. This reuse trait also goes for the Topic and Identifier classes above.

Additionally, the MARC-to-BIBFRAME transformation process generates the structural elements for linked data; every link beginning with “id.loc.gov” is an example of this outcome. These links point to web-based information mirroring what’s found in the MARC environment: authority records and headings, lists of controlled codes and terms, and symbols for organizations.

I pause again to emphasize this time that the layout above is not intended to be the interface used by cataloging staff or the display for a catalog user. It represents what’s happening in the background, within and between computers, that catalogers should be aware of. The question on the best interface for catalogers to interact with when performing BIBFRAME work is still open.

But in the meantime, there’s much work to do to develop BIBFRAME, which I will confirm through additional comments on the *War Horse* example.
• Punctuation marks are sometimes carried with a property's quoted value (e.g., Title Statement's "War horse "/"), sometimes they're not (e.g., Provider Statement's missing colon in "New York Scholastic Press, 2007.")

• You may have noticed one important piece missing from the Instance: an extent statement matching the MARC record's "165 p."

• The URLs for the ISBN10 and ISBN13 numbers are obviously fake, likely placeholders for one or many online linked data services that will exploit these numbers in some fashion.

• The Creative Work's quoted summary in the raw BIBFRAME file is labelled "bf:ContentsNote," which I went with in the example. I'll chalk this up to a programming error in the transformation script. What I believe is the offending line of code reads like this:

  <node
domain="work"
property="contentsNote"
tag="520"
sfcodes="a"
ind2="">
Contents
Note</node>

Breaking this down, the "contentsNote" property, which falls under the BIBFRAME Creative Work umbrella ("domain"), is aligned with the MARC 520 field. Problem number one: wrong tag number. Problem number two: the current BIBFRAME vocabulary list assigns the "contentsNote" property to the Instance class (i.e., to the details on the publication itself, not to the description of its underlying creative work).

• The Topic classes (here, genre headings) don't differentiate between LCSH headings and LCAC juvenile headings. Topic-03 and Topic-04 are juvenile headings in the original MARC record. The URLs for these two headings certainly point to viable linked data renderings of their respective authority records, but those records are for the LCSH form of the headings. You can see this in the trailing portions of the URLs, like ".../sh2008105773"; these are LCCNs (MARC 010 fields) from the authority records. Records for juvenile headings use the "sj" prefix; those for LCSH use the "sh" prefix.

• The link for the Creative Work's "intended audience" property doesn't go anywhere. There's no special slot on the web yet assigned for the "pre-adolescent" MARC audience code. 5

• One of the MARC record's 856 fields is a URL pointing to a summary of the book—the publisher's description, to be precise. A BIBFRAME Summary block was generated from that information, but I didn't include it above since it dropped the link. It effectively said, "I'm a summary for this story," but never got around to giving any information on where or what the summary might be.

Nobody said converting the MARC format into a web-friendly standard would be easy. This process is iterative, time-consuming, and difficult, not to mention prone to occasional errors. And according to the team working on BIBFRAME, it will take years to complete—as much as any such library endeavor, like setting up cataloging rules, is ever really, truly "complete." But development continues apace. In fact, corrections based on the comments I made above may have already come to pass by the time you read this article.

The next time I come to this column, I'll take a closer look at how BIBFRAME and RDA relate to one another.

Cataloging & Metadata

Connexion Client 2.51 Available, 2.40 End-of-Life Date Set

OCLC; edited

Connexion Client 2.51 is now available for download from the software download area of Product Services Web. 1 All Connexion Client 2.40 libraries must upgrade to either Connexion Client 2.50 or 2.51 by July 31, 2014. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 2.40 beginning in June 2014. View the upgrade instructions before installing version 2.50 or 2.51. 2

This new version of Connexion Client resolves an export problem with characters listed below for libraries that export with MARC-8 character encoding. There are no other differences between versions 2.50 and 2.51. Connexion Client 2.50 users who do not use these characters do not need to upgrade to version 2.51. Both 2.5x versions will continue to be supported.

Connexion Client 2.50 was released in November 2013. Both 2.50 and 2.51 include the following enhancements which are described in an overview recording: 3

• Armenian, Ethiopic, and Syriac scripts are now supported.
• New RDA authority workforms for Family and Name Title have been implemented.
• New authority indexes Cataloging Source, Descriptive Conventions, Keyword, and Notes

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5 Most other linked data audience codes are here: id.loc.gov/vocabulary/targetAudiences.html; a full listing for books is here: www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd008b.html

1 psw.oclc.org/software.htm

2 PDF file: z.umn.edu/lh6

3 Video recording: z.umn.edu/lh7
available for searching via the Keyword/Numeric Search drop down lists; these were previously only available via command line searching.

- GenerateAuthorityRecord macro updated to fully recognize the 264 field.
- GenerateERecord macro updated to better handle Unicode characters.
- The menu bar’s Help > Useful Web Links list updated to link to OCLC-MARC Records documentation.

Impacted characters include:

- Đ - (Latin capital letter D with stroke)
- đ - (Latin small letter d with stroke)
- ı - (Latin small letter dotless i)
- Ł - (Latin capital letter L with stroke)
- ł - (Latin small letter l (el) with stroke)
- Œ - (Latin capital ligature OE)
- œ - (Latin small ligature oe)
-resher letter O with horn)
- ς - (Latin small letter s with horn)
- U - (Latin capital letter U with horn)
- ū - (Latin small letter u with horn)

These characters may also be viewed in the list of Extended Latin characters documentation on the Library of Congress web site.

Cataloging & Metadata

Update to Online Bibliographic Save File Aging Process

OCLC; edited

OCLC made the following changes on May 11.

Connexion and WorldShare Metadata Record Manager users can save bibliographic records to the online save file so that they can be retrieved and finalized at a later time. The save file is shared across all staff at the library, and each library can save up to 9,999 records. Unless records were resaved, master records in the past were automatically deleted from the online save file after 14 days and workforms were automatically deleted after 28 days.

Beginning May 11, OCLC no longer automatically deletes bibliographic records from the online save file. Instead, they stay in the online save file until you delete them. This will save you from having to resave records to ensure that they are not deleted before you finish with them.

If you lock a master record and save the locked record to the online save file, the master record lock will continue to expire in 14 days. However, once the lock expires, the record will be retained in the online save file for your use without the lock. You must continue to resave locked bibliographic records if you wish to extend the master record lock.

Previously, when viewing a record from the online save file, the “expires in x days” information reflected the number of days until the record would be automatically deleted.

In the Web-based Connextion Browser interface, the “expires in x days” text was updated to “Lock expires in x days” in records, and this text will only display if the record is locked. The WorldShare Metadata Record Manager interface will be updated to this same text with the next enhancement release.

In the Windows-based Connextion Client interface, the “expires in x days” continues to display in records, but the number is not associated with an expiration date; you can ignore this data. To view the number of days until a record lock expires, view the “Expires” column in the save file list.

If your current workflow is to resave unlocked records to ensure that they are not deleted, you no longer need to take that extra step. And, if you use Connextion Client offline local files only because you don’t want records to be deleted, you may consider using the online save file if it meets your needs. However, if you save records to the online save file and you count on the system to automatically delete them for you, you will need to delete the unneeded records manually.

Note that this change relates to the bibliographic save file only; no changes have been made to the process that automatically deletes authority save file records.

Cataloging & Metadata

New WorldCat Knowledge Base Community Listserv

OCLC; edited

We heard very loud and clear from our first ever WorldCat knowledge base user community event that the community wants a listserv. So we are pleased to announce KB-L—a listserv for WorldCat knowledge base users to discuss issues related to electronic content

1 www.oclc.org/knowledge-base.en.html
To join, follow these instructions:

1. Go to: z.umn.edu/kblist. Enter your information and click “Join KB-L.”
2. You will receive an email; click the link in it or follow the directions to confirm your subscription.
3. You will get a welcome email with listserv instructions once we approve your request.

For those who want to revisit the first community event, or missed it the first time around, a recording of the event is available here:

z.umn.edu/kbcommvid

Answers to questions from the session are available on the KB discussion forum in the user support center (login required):

z.umn.edu/lmw

Digitization & Preservation

2 Upcoming Conferences for Digital Creators/Curators

Sara Ring, Minitex/DCME

Registration Open for MDL Annual Meeting

Registration is now open for the June 3 Minnesota Digital Library Annual Meeting!

minitex.umn.edu/MDL/2014/#registration

Join us at the Continuing Education & Conference Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus. The cost to attend the conference is $25.00, and includes a light breakfast and full lunch.

The morning program will include a keynote address from Dan Cohen, founding Executive Director of the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA). DPLA’s mission is to make the cultural and scientific heritage of humanity available, free of charge, to all. After the keynote, attendees will hear updates about the work of the Minnesota Digital Library from a variety of speakers. Topics will include an update on the Digital Public Library of America/MDL partnership, what’s new in Minnesota Reflections, metadata changes for Minnesota Reflections Contributors, the Public Library Partnership Program, digital preservation, and more.

The afternoon will feature 6 program sessions to choose from:

- Creatively Visualizing Digital Collections
  
  Speaker: Lesley Kadish, Minnesota Historical Society
  
  This presentation explores the practices, processes, tools, and theories of data visualization in the realm of digital cultural heritage. Grounded in two projects at the Minnesota Historical Society, “Visualizing the Fort Snelling Ledgerbook”, and the “MNHS Map Explorer,” it offers inspiration, advice, and lessons learned, as well as an opportunity for questions and discussion.

- Enabling Use of Your Digital Collections
  
  Speaker: Nancy Sims, University of Minnesota Libraries
  
  Well-intentioned users are often reluctant to use digitized materials without permission – even when permission may not be needed. One way that libraries and other cultural organizations can encourage use of digital collections is to proactively communicate about use expectations. In this session, we’ll explore the use of Creative Commons licenses when applicable, and how active labeling of materials with information like “no known rights restrictions” can encourage and enable vibrant use of digital collections.

- Minnesota Digital Library: Getting Involved
  
  Speakers: Minnesota Digital Library staff and partners
  
  For people and organizations new to the Minnesota Digital Library, we will cover in depth how you can participate in various MDL projects and initiatives. The specific content of this session will be determined, in part, by you and the questions that you have. We will draw on the talents of MDL staff to discuss Minnesota Reflections, scanning & digitization, metadata, the Digital Public Library of America partnership, and other topics of interest to attendees.

- Digital Public Library of America: Minnesota's Contribution
  
  Speaker: Jason Roy, University of Minnesota Libraries
  
  The Minnesota Digital Library (MDL) has been engaged in collaboration with the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) for over a year. In that time, many of the goals and aspirations of this relationship have been firmed up and the projects have begun to take shape. This session will seek to reacquaint attendees with the relationship of the MDL as one of DPLA’s six initial service hubs as well as to provide a check-in on where we are in the development of our grant-funded work.

- Digital Resources in Context: How MNopedia Puts Your Images to Work
  
  Speakers: Molly Huber and Lizzie Ehrenhalt, MNopedia, Minnesota Historical Society
  
  Your organization made the effort to digitize resources
and host them in Minnesota Reflections or in your own digital repository. Now what? Who is using them and how? One answer is MNopedia, the growing encyclopedia of Minnesota produced by staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. MNopedia connects your digitized images and other material to carefully curated packages of historical information. Learn more about MNopedia itself and how our team can help you leverage your digitized resources and bring them to a larger audience.

Learning with Digital Content: Examples from around Minnesota

Speakers from the Minnesota Digital Library, St. Olaf College Libraries, Preserve Minneapolis, and the Goldstein Museum of Design, University of Minnesota

Digital Humanities is a rapidly expanding area of research, teaching, and knowledge dissemination that combines the humanities fields with technology. This panel session is comprised of three professionals from different types and sizes of institutions. Speakers will touch upon their efforts in working with Digital Humanities at their institutions. Topics of discussion may include project development, collaboration efforts, technology, curricular support, and more.

Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference

The first Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference will be held on August 18-19 at the University of St. Thomas, Minneapolis campus, Minneapolis, MN.

This two-day conference, jointly organized by Minitex and WiLS, and sponsored by OCLC, will be held in conjunction with a Northern CONTENTdm user group meeting on August 18 followed by a more general “all things digital” conference on August 19.

The event will provide opportunities for digital creators and curators to network, share best practices, and learn from leaders in the cultural heritage digitization field. We hope that the conference will attract a wide range of people involved in creating and curating digital collections—digital project managers, historians, archivists, librarians, technologists, and more.

We are excited to have Matthew Miller from the New York Public Library Labs and Matthew Butler from the University of Iowa (DIY History) as our keynote speakers. Read more about their topics here:

www.wils.org/news-events/wilsevents/umdcc/keynote-speakers

The planning committee is currently accepting proposals, and will accept them through Friday, May 24:

www.surveymonkey.com/s/digitalcollectionsconference

Here is a list of potential topics of interest, but please consider submitting your topic idea even if you do not see it in the list.

Suggested topics for the general “all things digital” day (August 19) include, but are not limited to:

- Intellectual property issues (e.g. copyright, licensing, privacy issues)
- Linked data
- Digital preservation: tools to monitor health of digital content, current & best practices (for migration, file format, compression, etc.)
- Do-it-yourself digitization
- Born digital content
- Managing research data
- Planning, project management, evaluation and tools for digital services
- Regional collaborative projects
- Gearing up for digital projects: what you need to know to get started
- Metadata
- Crowdsourcing digital initiatives
- Library as publisher (e.g. assisting and providing platforms for publishing efforts by user communities, including faculty research papers, family histories, local authors)
- Marketing & promoting digital collections
- Technology topics (e.g. extending tools, APIs, information management)
- Innovative user experiences (e.g. via web, mobile, map applications, user innovation, responsive web design)
- Grant funding and sustainability
- Selection and collection development

Additional topics for the Northern CONTENTdm users group day include:

- New-user topics
- Working with finding aids
- Customizations with the CONTENTdm API
- Advanced CONTENTdm features
- Best practices
- Tips and tricks
- Analytics/Usage of CONTENTdm Collections
OCLC Global and Regional Councils Election Results 2014
OCLC; edited

At the OCLC Global Council meeting, held April 10–12 in Dublin, Ohio, the Global Council elected two new members to the OCLC Board of Trustees and a Vice President/President-Elect of Global Council for 2014–2015, and announced delegate election results from OCLC regions around the world.

Contratulations to the newly elected Bradley Schaffner of Carleton College (Northfield, MN), who will represent academic libraries on the council and serve a 3-year term. He joins Ann Pederson of Altru Health System (Grand Forks, ND), who represents special libraries.

Wilbur Stolt, Director of Libraries, Chester Fritz Library (Grand Forks, ND) will become Chair of the Executive Committee of the OCLC Americas Regional Council on July 1, 2014 and serve through June 30, 2015.

John Szabo, City Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, California, and Ellen Tise, Senior Director, Library and Information Services, Stellenbosch University, South Africa, were elected to the OCLC Board of Trustees. Their four-year terms on the Board begin November 2014.

Anja Smit, University Librarian, Utrecht University, The Netherlands, was elected Global Council Vice President/President-Elect effective July 1, 2014. Barbara Preece, Director, Loyola Notre Dame Library, will become Global Council President on July 1, having served as Global Council Vice President/President-Elect since July 1, 2013.

Read the full election results here: bit.ly/QW4SpL

Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Mailing
Contact Information

Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education (DCME)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, mino@umn.edu
Mark Ehlert, Sara Ring, Carla Dewey Urban
Services and resources pertaining to cataloging and metadata, digitization and digital preservation, and the OCLC Cooperative

Contract Cataloging Program (ConCats)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, ConCats@umn.edu
Carla Urban

The Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Mailing is an informational bulletin sent monthly to libraries in the Minitex region. 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.

The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer.
MAY 2014

Minitex Thanks Carla Urban
BIBFRAME Notes
2 Upcoming Conferences for Digital Creators/Curators

DIGITIZATION, CATALOGING & METADATA MAILING

A Publication of the Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education Unit
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 Kirsch at 612-624-3532.

**JUNE**

3  
Minnesota Digital Library 12th Annual Meeting  
*Conference*  
Continuing Education & Conference Center, University of Minnesota - St. Paul Campus, 1890 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN  
www.mndigital.org/training/meetings/meeting2014

10  
Connexion Client Module 2: Basic Bibliographic Searching  
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST  
*DCME/OCLC Online training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=387

11  
NISO Webinar: “Fragmented Publishing: The Implications of Self-Publishing”  
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST  
*University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*  
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#publishing

17  
CatExpress: Copy Cataloging with CatExpress  
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST  
*DCME/OCLC Online training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=244

18  
NISO Virtual Conference: “Playing the Numbers: Transforming Assessment: Alternative Metrics and Other Trends”  
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.  
*University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*  
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#assessment

19  
eBooks in Libraries: Consortial Models  
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST  
*Online Reference training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=535

25  
eBooks in Libraries: A Business Models Overview  
1:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m., CST  
*Online Reference training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=536

26 - 1  
2014 Annual ALA Meeting  
*Conference*  
Las Vegas Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV  
ala14.ala.org

**JULY**

4  
Independence Day  
*MiniteX Offices closed*

9  
Connexion Client Module 4: Save Files, File Management, and Batch Processing  
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST  
*DCME/OCLC Online training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=409

10  
Connexion Client Module 5: Automation and Customization  
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST  
*DCME/OCLC Online training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=443

23  
eContent Creation in Libraries  
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST  
*Online Reference training session*  
minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=537

30-31  
Minnesota eLearning Summit  
*Conference*  
University of Northwestern - St. Paul, St. Paul, MN  
www.mnlelearningsummit.org