

Predicting Costs Complicated In Electronic Era

Purchasing a library product used to be simple: send the order, pay the bill, receive the item, catalog it, physically process it and place on the shelf. Journal acquisitions were also straightforward: from finding out how often or if an item was used (shelving studies), checking the item in, claiming missing copies, binding issues, and paying for subscripits payment. Electronic information sources were more complicated; they required the purchase of new state-of-the-art equipment, like 300bps modems.

Today it is no longer quite that easy. The one price/one product acquisition is now a multiple product/multiple access set of options for the same, similar, or even comparable

materials. On top of the complexity of materials acquired, there are a multiplicity of pricing options and methods that seem to increase exponentially and produce costs that far outstrip already diminished library budgets.

What causes library information costs to rise?

With printed materials it is mostly the old standard: the price of paper, content creation and editing costs, inflation, size of issues/volumes and the number of volumes printed, shipping/handling costs, increased printing/production costs, and capital improvements (now brick and mortar as well as new technology). In the case of journals and standing orders, these costs also include cancellations.



production costs, capital improvements, and cancellations. Other factors for this medium are development costs, database provider royalty increases, and the necessity for expanding services and the product mix to maintain market position.

Both paper and non-paper delivery systems are affected by producer/publisher willingness to increase

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The average list price of all titles treated on the Yankee Book Peddler's Approval Plan program was \$58.44.

Dramatic additions to this old paradigm are the default of a major serials agent and the addition of electronic editions that were previously only available in paper copy. The jury remains out on the full implications of the producer/publisher mergers over the past few years.

Electronically delivered information also retains some of the same inflation causes including increased

profitability, set pricing based on market analysis (Outsell, Inc.'s 2003 trend alert on pricing calls this "value-based pricing," which is based on what customers are willing to pay, not on actual costs), make products or technology obsolete that are no longer economically viable, and allow aggregators and distributors to maintain a viable product or a viable product mix.

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the default of a major serials agent.***

Predicting Journal Prices

Although most predictions are usually based on the latest information on publisher price increases, world economic conditions, and current and projected values of the U.S. dollar, the default of a major serials agent (as mentioned above) further complicates the business of predicting. Without taking such an abrupt change into consideration, the future of journal prices is still rising.

One study indicates journal prices with a 5.1 percent increase over the 2002 average and over 2.5 times the 1984 price will be the average for FY2003. A study conducted by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) concluded that "libraries are spending more and getting less" as their serials spending climbed 207 percent between 1986 and 1999, despite a 6 percent decline in the number of print titles. Meanwhile, the total number of e-journals has ballooned nearly six hundred times.

The 2002 edition of the *U.S. Periodical Price Index* (USPPI) from the *Library Materials Price Index Committee* (LMPIC) of the American Library Association's (ALA) Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) shows little change from the previous study. Overall increases were under the double digits for 2002. The average price for the sample, excluding the Russian translations category, rose from \$261.56 in 2001 to \$282.31, which represents a 7.9 percent rate of increase, down a quarter of a percentage point from last year. The rate has been very similar over the past four years with 10.4 percent and 9.0 percent increases posted in 1999 and 2000, respectively, and 8.3 percent and 7.9 percent in 2001 and 2002.

The implications of these studies are that the increase in periodical costs for 2003 should at least equal the 7.9 percent increase shown in 2000 and could possibly go even higher. Subsequent years may actually surpass the 10 percent level, depending upon the effect of the divine Faxon-RoweCom default upon producers and publishers, technology changes, changing pricing models, shifts in general economic conditions, and other unanticipated changes.

Book Prices Continue to Edge Up

In September, Yankee Book Peddler's annual *New Title and Price Report* for the 2001/2002 fiscal year suggested that the year's 2.2 percent decrease in book prices would likely be followed by some measure of price increase on the part of publishers. They forecasted that academic librarians might expect book prices to rise by some 2 to 3 percent during Fiscal Year 2003.

Now, five months into Fiscal Year 2003, with data in hand for July 2002 through December 2002, that September estimate on prices continues to hold up reasonably well. The average list price of all titles treated on the Yankee Book Peddler's Approval Plan program, July through December, was \$58.44. That represents a 2.94 percent increase over the \$56.77 average price of all twelve months of Fiscal Year 2002. Therefore, the predictors continue to expect the high end of the original estimate, of 3 percent, to be close to the mark by the time the fiscal year closes. They also anticipate that same 3 percent would likely be a safe figure for librarians budgeting for Fiscal Year 2004.

According to *Blackwell's Approval Program Coverage and Cost Study*, the average list price of arts titles (including fine arts, performing arts, and architecture) increased 3 percent from \$49.73 in Fiscal Year 2001 to \$51.17 in Fiscal Year 2002. Performing arts and music accounted for the majority of the increase in this category, both rising 6 percent. (The average performing arts title rose from \$46.95 to \$49.63 and the average music title rose from \$50.05 to \$53.07.) Fine arts had an average price of \$51.37, or a 1 percent increase which is right in line with the overall increase of the price of a new title last year.

The average list price of a humanities title also increased just 1 percent, from \$53.94 in 2000/2001 to \$54.25 in 2001/2002. In this category, the average list price of philosophy titles showed the largest increase, 7 percent (from \$59.56 to \$63.58). Religion titles followed with a 4 percent increase, from \$48.73 to \$50.52. The average prices of history and folklore/mythology titles dropped by 4 percent and 11 percent, respectively. History titles fell from an average price of \$50.61 in Fiscal Year 2001 to \$48.35 in Fiscal Year 2002. (The dramatic drop in folklore titles, from \$45.12 to \$39.98, was unexpected but there were only 41 titles in this category last year.)

While the average price of a literary text dropped more than 1 percent last year, the average price of a work of literary criticism rose 4 percent. Literary texts continued to be a relative bargain at \$25.39 (down from \$25.73 the year before), while the average volume of literary criticism was more than double that at \$55.88, up from \$53.58 the year before.

Social Science titles had an average list price of \$57.17 in 2001/2002, compared with \$56.05 in Fiscal Year 2001, representing a 2 percent increase from year to year. The most dramatic increases in this category were largely confined to disciplines that had the smallest publishing activity. Bibliographic science titles, for example, rose a

whopping 47 percent, from \$29.75 to \$43.65, but accounted for fewer than 25 titles. In high publication areas, law titles rose 7 percent in price, from \$80.14 to \$86.04, as did sociology titles, 7 percent, from \$54.31 to \$57.96, and international relations titles rose 10 percent from \$52.31 to \$57.70.

Psychology titles were up 4 percent, from \$58.48 to \$60.92, while management titles dropped \$5.00 per title last year (or more than 8 percent), from \$59.68 in 2001 to \$54.55 in 2002. Also down in the social sciences were political science (down 2 percent, from \$54.27 to \$53.12), education (down 4 percent from \$50.61 to \$48.51) and Business Administration (down 2 percent, from \$56.13 to \$54.97).

Sci/Tech/Med (STM) title prices declined 1 percent overall for Fiscal Year 2002. The category as a whole had an average list price of \$82.82, as compared with \$83.56 in 2000/2001. Beginning with the areas of significant publishing activity within STM last year, 1,039 biology titles increased 2 percent in price, from \$93.75 to \$96.08; 860 mathematics titles decreased 1 percent, from \$83.98 to \$83.45. All computer science titles (2,805 of them) decreased 2 percent, from \$57.03 to \$55.85. Within computer science, 1,092 personal computing books rose 3 percent, from \$37.96 to \$38.93. Overall, 2,045 technology titles fell 3 percent, from \$108.48 to \$105.52. Technology includes all of the engineering disciplines. Finally, the price of the average medicine title (3,010 titles) rose 4 percent, from \$80.44 to \$83.31.

Pricing for Electronic Resources Is Negotiable

It is becoming extremely difficult to develop pricing information for electronic databases, electronic content, and for the aggregation of both. Outsell's *Trend Alert: Pricing Trends for 2003 Content Budget Planning* asserts, "the mass of electronic content has grown in database aggregations, pricing has moved from fixed price lists to

negotiating and bargaining. Price lists when they exist often extend only to traditional media such as print journals or books. In the electronic realm, 'please contact for price quote' is the standard phrase." (OUTSELL executive analyses are available via subscription from FEDLINK. Outsell is vendor "OS"--see box this page).

According to the *Year 2003 Subscription Price Projections* from divine Faxon Library services, most of the large STM publishers have had increases in single digits over the past couple of years, and they have become increasingly

sensitive to the adverse psychological impact "double-digit" increases will have on the industry. However, even a modest percentage increase in price for the upper range of STM journals has a significant dollar impact.

Outsell *Trend Alert: Pricing Trends for 2003 Content Budget Planning* states that price increases for 2003 should range from zero percent to 15 percent, depending upon your content mix and the types of content you use. Consortial or group purchasing may mitigate the increase and bring the number down to 8 percent to 10 percent.



Consortia and Caution Are Cost Cutters

As providers develop new technologies, product mixes and business models, buyers must carefully determine what types of information an organization needs and find the best available sources to supply that information in a cost-effective way. Librarians also are ahead of the budget game when they can evaluate and use evidence to support the value and usage of the products offered to users. Buyers must be aware of the "big deal," or leveraged procurements (consortial or group purchases) that can grant better access to greater amounts of information at lower prices. The need to plan conservatively is patent. Expect a high (10 percent) increase for later years and hope for more normal, reasonable increases. ■

Outsell Available Through FEDLINK

Outsell is the sole provider of information content analysis with an exclusive focus on both the supply side and the demand side of the information content industry and high-quality analysis and advice about every aspect of the content strategy marketplace. Outsell provides access to its proprietary data about the information content industry with profiles on more than 2,500 commercial vendors and 11,000 content users. Outsell may be used to derive information strategies for federal institutions that need an articulate, concrete way to understand their user requirements and then evaluate and cost-effectively procure the information services that are available to them.

For more information on Outsell, visit their Web site at <http://www.outsellinc.com/index.html> or contact S. J. (Steve) Giglio by phone at (800)333-7864 or by email at sgiglio@outsellinc.com.

OCLC Launches Digital Archive Service

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), the State Library of Ohio, and the Connecticut State Library are the first subscribers to the OCLC Digital Archive, a service for users to select, describe, harvest, store, preserve, manage, and access Web-based documents. The Digital Archive recently concluded its pilot phase with four U.S. state libraries, the University of Edinburgh, and GPO.

Currently, the Digital Archive uses OCLC Connexion to initiate the digital archiving process, which is done on a document-by-document basis. Early this year OCLC will expand functionality to encompass the archiving of large collections of digitized resources, via an automated batch process initiated outside OCLC Connexion.

To read the latest about this service, point your browser to <http://www.oclc.org/digitalpreservation/services/archiving/digital/>. To see samples of archived Web documents, search WorldCat in FirstSearch and use the advanced search screen to find “digital archive” in the access method index.

For more information about the OCLC Digital Archive, please contact Anne Harrison at FEDLINK.

OCLC Offers Variety of Digital and Preservation Resources

In addition to its new service, **Digital Archive**, and its recent partnership with DiMeMa, Inc. to offer **CONTENTdm** (see related articles on this page), OCLC has developed a number of digital and preservation options under the umbrella of its Digital and Preservation Resource division (DPR):

- The **Digital & Preservation Resource Outreach Service** provides a clearinghouse on best practices, standards, collaborative projects, and education opportunities. Find out more about this valuable source of information at this URL: <http://www.oclc.org/digitalpreservation/education/>.
- **Olive Software** supplies institutions with state-of-the-art, powerful tools to digitize collections and open content to online searchable access. Currently, the software is used for historical newspapers. The ability to use Olive for other types of library materials will be available in the near future.
- **Digital & Preservation Resource Centers** digitize books, manuscripts, newspapers, photographs, and other formats and provide high quality microfilming and storage.

For more information about OCLC DPR services, please contact Anne Harrison at FEDLINK.

CONTENTdm Digital Content Management System: Free Trial Available

OCLC, in an agreement with DiMeMa, Inc., is offering CONTENTdm, a complete digital content management system that can capture, index, store, query, and display digital collections. It is designed for collections containing a wide variety of materials, such as images, documents, postcards, monographs, etc. As part of the agreement, OCLC is the exclusive worldwide distributor and marketer of CONTENTdm software to libraries, museums, archives, and historical societies.

Through OCLC, DiMeMa is offering a free 60-day trial of the full software suite for evaluation. Go to the CONTENTdm web site at this URL <http://www.contentdm.com/> and click on the “Try” button for more information on the trial program.



CONTENTdm couples Dublin Core metadata with still images, postcards (recto/verso), manuscripts, three-dimensional objects (up to six linked views), documents, video clips, and sound files. The Software Suite consists of:

- An Acquisition Module, which accommodates up to 50 stations, for preparation and editing of metadata and digital objects
- The CONTENTdm Server for managing collections of digital objects
- Two Web-based user interfaces for end-user access to collections (one in HTML and the other in JAVA®)
- The Query Builder Tool for creating customized HTML end-user interfaces

Visit the CONTENTdm Web site to learn more about the software suite and to visit collections built with CONTENTdm: <http://www.contentdm.com/>

For questions about the CONTENTdm, contact Anne Harrison or Georgette Harris at FEDLINK.

Questions:

Call a FEDLINK OCLC Information Specialist at (202) 707-4848, or email us at askfno@loc.gov

Reminder:

OCLC is on the World Wide Web at <http://www.oclc.org>

OCLC Web Information Sessions

OCLC regularly offers information sessions via the Web. For information on upcoming sessions and how to register, go to the OCLC Events and Conferences web page at this URL: <http://www.oclc.org/events/websessions/index.shtm>. Previous sessions are archived and are available for download.

OCLC Ends Support for Passport for Cataloging on Dec. 31, 2002

FEDLINK would like to remind users that support for OCLC Passport for cataloging ended on December 31, 2002. For questions specifically related to Passport for cataloging after December 31, OCLC may ask users to consider migrating to Connexion or to OCLC CatME. There will be no enhancements or patches developed for Passport for cataloging purposes. This does not mean that Passport is no longer available. Passport will continue to operate with the OCLC Cataloging service until December 31, 2003. OCLC and FEDLINK will continue to support and answer questions about Cataloging functionality (searching, editing, etc.) with Passport until the end of 2003.

On June 30, 2002, OCLC Connexion was introduced as the new OCLC cataloging platform. Over the past nine months, OCLC has introduced many enhancements, and more are on the way. In June 2003, the Windows client for OCLC Connexion will be introduced. To try Connexion, simply go to <http://connexion.oclc.org> and log on with a *current OCLC cataloging authorization and password*. To read more about the features and benefits of Connexion, visit <http://www.oclc.org/connexion>.

Note: This announcement does not affect Passport users of Interlibrary Loan and Union List services. They will continue to operate with Passport for the foreseeable future.

As always, if you have any questions about migrating to OCLC Connexion or the OCLC Cataloging service itself, please contact Anne Harrison at FEDLINK.

Entry Method for Diacritics Changes in Connexion

As of February 16, 2003, OCLC Connexion browser users must enter diacritics *following* the character they modify instead of preceding the character. This change conforms to Unicode standards and will bring OCLC's handling of diacritics more in line with worldwide practice.

Users will continue to have the option to enter diacritics using bar syntax, copy-and-paste, or a Unicode-enabled keyboard. Display of bar syntax in edit view will be optional. (Select the option to display bar syntax under Admin Options in Connexion.)

For those accessing Connexion via Internet Explorer, enter diacritics by selecting the characters from a pop-up dialog box. This is similar to the character selection box currently used in OCLC Passport and OCLC CatME.

Please note: No changes are required for record export. Records will be exported in the same format as they currently are.

Connexion Support for Netscape 4.x and 6.01 Ended

OCLC ended Connexion support for Netscape 4.x and 6.01 on January 19, 2003. Connexion users, including CatExpress and WebDewey users, can no longer log on using Netscape 4.x or 6.01. If you are accessing Connexion via one of these older version browsers, please upgrade to a higher version as soon as possible. For maximum functionality within OCLC Connexion, upgrade to Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher. Connexion will continue to support Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher, Netscape 6.1 or higher, and Mozilla 0.9 or higher.

New code for DVD Implemented

New code "v" specifically for DVD format video recordings is now available. On December 1, 2002, this code was implemented for the Video recording 007 field subfield \ddot{e} (007/04). Use the new code "v" to identify all DVD videos. DVDs use the digital PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) technique to represent video information on a grooveless, smooth, round plastic disc. Most DVDs are 4¾-inch in diameter, although some smaller 3-inch discs have also been commercially produced. DVDs are usually identified by the term or trademark DVD, DVD VIDEO, or VIDEO CD (the standard compact disc logo with "DIGITAL VIDEO" below it). DVDs have been commercially available only since 1996.

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Please Note:
Subscribe to
OCLCFED,
the FEDLINK OCLC listserv:

Send message
subscribe oclcfed yourfirstname
yourlastname
to listserv@loc.gov
and confirm within 48 hours.

A typical DVD will be coded and described as such:

```
007    v ‡b d ‡d c ‡e v ‡f a ‡g i ‡h z ‡i s
300    1 videodisc (99 min.) : ‡b sd., col.;
        ‡c 4 3/4 in.
538    DVD, Dolby digital stereo.
```

The existing Videorecording 007 subfield ‡e value “g,” previously defined as “Laser optical (reflective) videodisc,” has been redefined more narrowly as “Laserdisc.” Use code “g” only for videodiscs that use the analog PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) technique to represent video information on a grooveless, smooth, round plastic disc.

Laserdiscs exist in three standard commercially produced sizes: 12, 8, and 4¾-inch. The 12-inch discs

are the most common, typically used for movies. They are usually identified by an LD trademark (with the phrase “LASER DISC” or “Laser Vision” below the LD trademark), LASER VIDEODISC, DiscoVision, LaserDisc, LaserVision, or similar phrase. Much less common are the 8 and 4¾-inch discs. Typically used for music videos or other short video programs, these are usually identified by the term ® trademark CDV (CD VIDEO), VSD (VIDEO SINGLE DISC), or LD (LASER DISC). These analog laserdiscs became commercially available in 1978, but production declined rapidly after 1998 because of the success of the DVD digital format. Do not use code “g” for DVDs. ■

Code List Additions For December 2002

The Library of Congress recently announced several additions to the *MARC Code Lists for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions* that were too late to be included in OCLC Technical Bulletin 247, *OCLC-MARC Format Update 2002*. These codes became available on December 1, 2002:

Description Conventions Source

Codes: Field 040 Subfield ‡e

amremm	Pass, Gregory A. Descriptive cataloging of ancient, medieval, renaissance, and early-modern manuscripts
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Category Code Source Codes: Field

072 Subfield ‡2

electre	Electre [online database]
wsb	Warengruppen-Systematik des Buchhandels

Term, Name, Title Sources: Fields

655-658 Subfield ‡2

cash	Canadian subject headings
nal	National Agricultural Library subject authority file
rvm	Répertoire de vedettes-matière

Classification Scheme Sources: Field

084 Subfield ‡2; Field 852 Subfield ‡2

flarch	Florida State Archives arrangement and description procedures manual
nhcp	NH classification for photography

Term, Name, Title Sources: Fields

600-651 Subfield ‡2

cash	Canadian subject headings
ceeus	Counties and equivalent entities of the United States, its possessions, and associated areas
huc	U.S. Geological Survey water-supply paper 2294: Hydrologic basins unit codes [HUC]



This Just In...

FEDLINK Responds to Faxon/ Rowecom Bankruptcy

From the time FEDLINK learned about Faxon's difficulties in mid-December 2002, through the months leading up to Faxon/Rowecom filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on January 27, 2003, to the present negotiations between Rowecom and EBSCO, FEDLINK has represented members, protected their interests and facilitated changes to the serials purchases as swiftly and diligently as the law allowed. Staff members have worked as expeditiously as possible to:

- Determine that Faxon had, in fact, failed to perform the work required under its FEDLINK contracts
- Rescind Faxon payments in process
- Hold all invoices in process pending determination that the work had been performed
- Hold all pending Faxon delivery orders
- Withdraw all issued delivery orders for which no payments had been made and no work had been performed
- Terminate for default all delivery orders for 2003 subscription starts for which some work had been performed and/or payments made

- Work with Faxon representatives to determine exactly which orders had been placed with publishers and which had been paid.

Now that Faxon/Rowecom has filed for bankruptcy and awaits a pending purchase, FEDLINK and its customers are in a legal status for which FEDLINK has no precedents. Fortunately, the Library of Congress (LC) has assigned a capable legal team (including former FEDLINK Network Program Specialist Meg Williams, now working as an attorney in LC's Office of General Counsel) to render advice regarding necessary and appropriate actions; since mid-January, the LC attorneys have been conferring with Justice Department bankruptcy lawyers and staff members at the General Accounting Office.

Because this situation remains both fluid and volatile, FEDLINK has created a separate section of its Web page to offer customers access to the latest news and a selective archive of the developments both at the vendor level and at FEDLINK. For the latest update, point your browser to <http://www.loc.gov/flicc/rowecomupdate.html>. If you have questions about your current account status, please call the FEDLINK Fiscal Hotline at (202) 707-4900.

Pricing Schedules Are Electrified

For the first time, FEDLINK has posted its vendor pricing schedules to the Web. Now customers can go online to review current prices and discounts from over 40 FEDLINK vendors, access detailed books pricing pages and review document delivery and training schedules. For more information, go to <http://www.loc.gov/flicc/pricingschedules.html>. ■

FLICC Offers AMA's Negotiating to Win

Whether it is allocating resources for a project, funding a new initiative or establishing a workflow, negotiation is inevitably at the heart of the process. The third American Management Association (AMA) seminar sponsored by FLICC will offer a step-by-step guide to effective negotiation—from the planning stages through achieving a positive outcome. Participants will learn to master persuasion techniques, break deadlocks, recognize and use personal leverage and bring it all together.

The registration fee for this two-day seminar is just \$450.00, which is a savings of more than 70 percent off the regular AMA price. The seminar will be held Wednesday, May 21, 2003 through Thursday, May 22, 2003 from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. daily at the Mumford Room, 6th floor, Madison Building, The Library of Congress.

Registration for this specially priced program ends May 8! Be sure to register today. For more information visit <http://lcweb.loc.gov/flicc/ma/2003/ma0315.pdf>.



FEDLINK Vendor Spotlight



Bright Planet Searches the Deep Web

Because so much of the Web's information is buried far down on dynamically generated sites, most standard search engines never find it. Bright Planet's searching technology has solved this problem through multiple direct queries. With their tools, users can search from more than 55,000 Deep Web and specialty databases, as well as message boards, all with a single automated query.

Traditional search engines create their indices by "spidering" or crawling surface Web pages. To be discovered, the page must be static and linked to other pages. Traditional search engines cannot "see" or retrieve content in the Deep Web -- those pages do not exist until they are created dynamically as the result of a specific search. Because traditional search engine crawlers cannot probe beneath the surface, the Deep Web has heretofore been hidden.

The Deep Web is qualitatively different from the surface Web. Deep Web sources store their content in searchable databases that only produce results dynamically in response to a direct request. But a direct query is a "one at a time" laborious way to search. Because BrightPlanet's search technology automates the process of making dozens of direct queries simultaneously using multiple-thread technology, it is the only search technology, so far, that is capable of identifying, retrieving, qualifying, classifying, and organizing both "deep" and "surface" content.

For more information, go to Bright Planet's Web site at <http://brightplanet.com> or contact John K. Fry by phone at (301) 230-2670 or by email at jkfry@brightplanet.com.



netLibrary Offers Reference Discount

Between now and June 30, 2003, you can select \$8000 worth of reference titles for \$6500 and enjoy similar reductions on access fees. This limited time offer represents up to 20 percent combined savings over regular pricing and prepaid ongoing access fees. The title selection includes more than 350 dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, and guides from the world's leading reference publishers.

For more information, point your Web browser to http://www.netlibrary.com/help/reference_center.asp



Galda Library Services Offer German Materials

FEDLINK customers can get access to German materials through the expertise of G + L Wissenschaftliche Buchhandlung (G+L). G+L can ship more than 340,000 titles (approx. 30 percent of "in print" titles) within one business day. They also offer firm and standing orders for government documents, society and association conference papers and proceedings, grey literature, such as museum produced materials, and looseleaf updates.

G + L also handles orders for other European and Asian materials and publishers. G+L FEDLINK members receive a 10% discount off the German publisher's list price through G+L. For U.S. support, contact the

U.S. office of Galda Library Services by email to glsbook@world.std.com, or call at 608-819-0201. For more information on Galda Library Services, visit their Web site at <http://www.galda.com>.

COMTEX News Network Joins FEDLINK

Comtex is an information aggregator processing an average of 20,000 full news stories a day from over 70 content sources. Comtex aggregates over 500 real-time, reference-quality, subject specific newswire sources compiled from over 10,000 national and international news bureaus, agencies and publications. Subscribers can post this content directly to their intranet, extranet or Web portals. Comtex offers access to significant foreign language content including Spanish Select and French Select newswires. For a full menu of news services and content providers, visit their Web site at <http://www.comtexnews.net>.



Great Escapes Announcements Go Electronic

To respond to increasing mail delays in the Washington, D.C. area and rising printing costs, FEDLINK will begin to announce its free tours of federal and influential libraries by listserv and Web announcement only.

Listserv announcements will be made to FEDLIB and posted to the What's New and Education and Training sections of the FLICC Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/flicc>).

To subscribe to FEDLIB, follow these easy steps:

1. Send an email message to: LISTSERV@LOC.GOV
2. In the Subject of the message enter: SUBSCRIBE FEDLIB
3. In the text of message enter: SUBSCRIBE FEDLIB
FIRSTNAME LASTNAME (Please use your real first and last names.)
4. Send your email!

You will receive a welcome message asking you to confirm your subscription within minutes of subscribing. Be sure to respond to this message in 24 hours to start your FEDLIB subscription!

FLICC/FEDLINK CALENDAR KEY

- ¹ **FEDLINK TRAINING CLASS:** REGISTRATION IS MANDATORY. CALL (202) 707-4848.
- ² **THE FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM** IS LOCATED AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ADAMS BLDG., ROOM 216, 2ND ST. AND INDEPENDENCE AVE. SE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
- ³ **FLICC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:** REGISTRATION IS MANDATORY. CALL (202) 707-4800, UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE IN THE CALENDAR LISTING.
- ⁴ **PREREQUISITES FOLLOW:**
- **COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC**—PREREQUISITE: INTRODUCTION TO SEARCHING OCLC.
 - **FINDING IT: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB**—PREREQUISITE: EXPERIENCE USING THE WORLD WIDE WEB.
 - **OCLC AUTHORITIES**—PREREQUISITE: INTRO TO SEARCHING OCLC; COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC
 - **OCLC CONNEXION OVERVIEW**—PREREQUISITE: INTRO TO SEARCHING OCLC; COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC; KNOWLEDGE OF CATALOGING AND THE MARC FORMAT.
 - **ORIGINAL CATALOGING ON OCLC**—INTRO TO SEARCHING OCLC; KNOWLEDGE OF CATALOGING PRINCIPLES AND THE MARC FORMAT
 - **WEB INTERFACE TO THE OCLC ILL SUBSYSTEM**—PREREQUISITE: INTRODUCTION TO SEARCHING OCLC.
- ⁵ **NO PRINT NOTICE WILL BE ISSUED.**

FOR INFORMATION ON COURSES NOT APPEARING IN THIS EDITION OF THE CALENDAR, VISIT THE FLICC/FEDLINK WEB SITE AT <http://www.loc.gov/flicc>.

REQUEST ADA ACCOMMODATIONS FIVE BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE AT (202) 707-6362 TTY OR aca@loc.gov.

MAY

- 1 ORIGINAL CATALOGING ON OCLC¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴
- 2 LIBRARY TECHNICIANS TELECONFERENCE SERIES (THIRD OF THREE)
SOARING TO EXCELLENCE IX³**
9:00AM - 11:30AM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MARY PICKFORD THEATER (3RD FLOOR)
\$70—INCLUDES ALL THREE SESSIONS
- 2 OCLC AUTHORITIES¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴
- 7 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING:
PETERSON'S**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 7 FEDLINK SPRING OCLC USERS GROUP MEETING**
9:00AM - 3:00PM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—MUMFORD ROOM
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 8 FEDLINK SPRING MEMBERSHIP MEETING**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—MUMFORD ROOM
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 13 INTRODUCTION TO SEARCHING OCLC¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125
- 14 WEB INTERFACE TO THE OCLC ILL SUBSYSTEM¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴
- 15 COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴
- 20 SEARCHING AND ADMINISTERING FIRSTSEARCH¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125
- 21 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING:
INGENTA**
WORKSHOP I: 9:30AM - 11:30AM
WORKSHOP II: 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

21 FLICC ORIENTATIONS TO FEDERAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS SERIES⁵
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HEALTH SCIENCE LIBRARY³
TIME TO BE ANNOUNCED
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Great Escapes!

21-22 FLICC/AMA MANAGEMENT SERIES
NEGOTIATING TO WIN³
9:00AM - 4:00PM
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
\$450—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

AMA Special!

22 **FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: InfoUSA**
9:30AM - 11:30AM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

22 **FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: WEST GROUP**
1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

28 **OCLC CONNEXION OVERVIEW¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴

JUNE

7-12 **SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION MEETING—FEDLINK EXHIBIT BOOTH #164**
NEW YORK, NY

24 **FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: RAPSHEETS.com**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

19-25 **AMERICAN LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION MEETING**
TORONTO, CANADA

Reminder:
Cancellations for FLICC Educational Programs
Cancellations must be called into the FLICC office
(202-707-4800)
48 hours prior to the start of an educational program or the full fee will be charged.

JULY

11 **FLICC BROWN BAG INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES³**
12:00NOON - 3:00PM
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Bring Your Lunch!

21-25 **THE INSTITUTE FOR FEDERAL LIBRARY TECHNICIANS³**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MUMFORD ROOM (6TH FLOOR)
FEE TO BE ANNOUNCED—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

30 **OCLC CONNEXION OVERVIEW¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴

Editorial Staff

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FLICC was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources of the federal library and related information community. FLICC's mission is to foster excellence in federal library and information services through inter-agency cooperation and to provide guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK).



Homeland Security Web Portal Is Gateway to Agency

A visit to the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Web Site (<http://www.dhs.gov/>) offers a variety of resources, opportunities and guides to the efforts of this new agency. To find their vision for working with other federal agencies, click on their "Government" button to read their targeted mission statement: "A cornerstone of the DHS philosophy revolves around a commitment to partner closely with other federal agencies, state and local governments, first responders, and law enforcement entities to ensure the security of the United States."

Not only does the page link to resources regarding threats and protection, it also focuses on topics like emergencies and disasters, transportation and travel, immigration and borders, research and technology. Links to FirstGov and ReadyGov, as well as special sections for state and local government and citizens, lay the groundwork for their future efforts in creating both an enterprise content management system and for a dynamic Web Portal.



DHS is also offering an automatic update of the threat advisory level to federal Web masters so their Web sites will automatically update the threat advisory level. For more information on this service, send email to websiteissues@dhs.gov. ■

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