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Dr. Donald Riley, Associate Vice President and Chief Information Officer, has accepted a position as the University of Maryland's Chief Information Officer. He will assume his new position in May.

Information Technology

Newsletter

You Can Call Until 11 P.M.

The ADCS HelpLine Has Extended Its Hours

On April 13th, 1998 the Academic and Distributed Computer Services HelpLine expanded its service hours. In response to your feedback requesting easier access to help in the evenings, we now offer phone service until 11 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Our exact HelpLine hours are listed below. ■

Phone 626-4276 for Help

626-4276

**Monday–Thursday
Friday**

**8 am to 11 pm
8 am to 5 pm**

Walk-in for Help

East Bank

▶ 152 Shepherd Labs

Monday–Friday

8 am to 5 pm

St. Paul

▶ 50 Coffey Hall

Monday–Friday

8 am to 5 pm

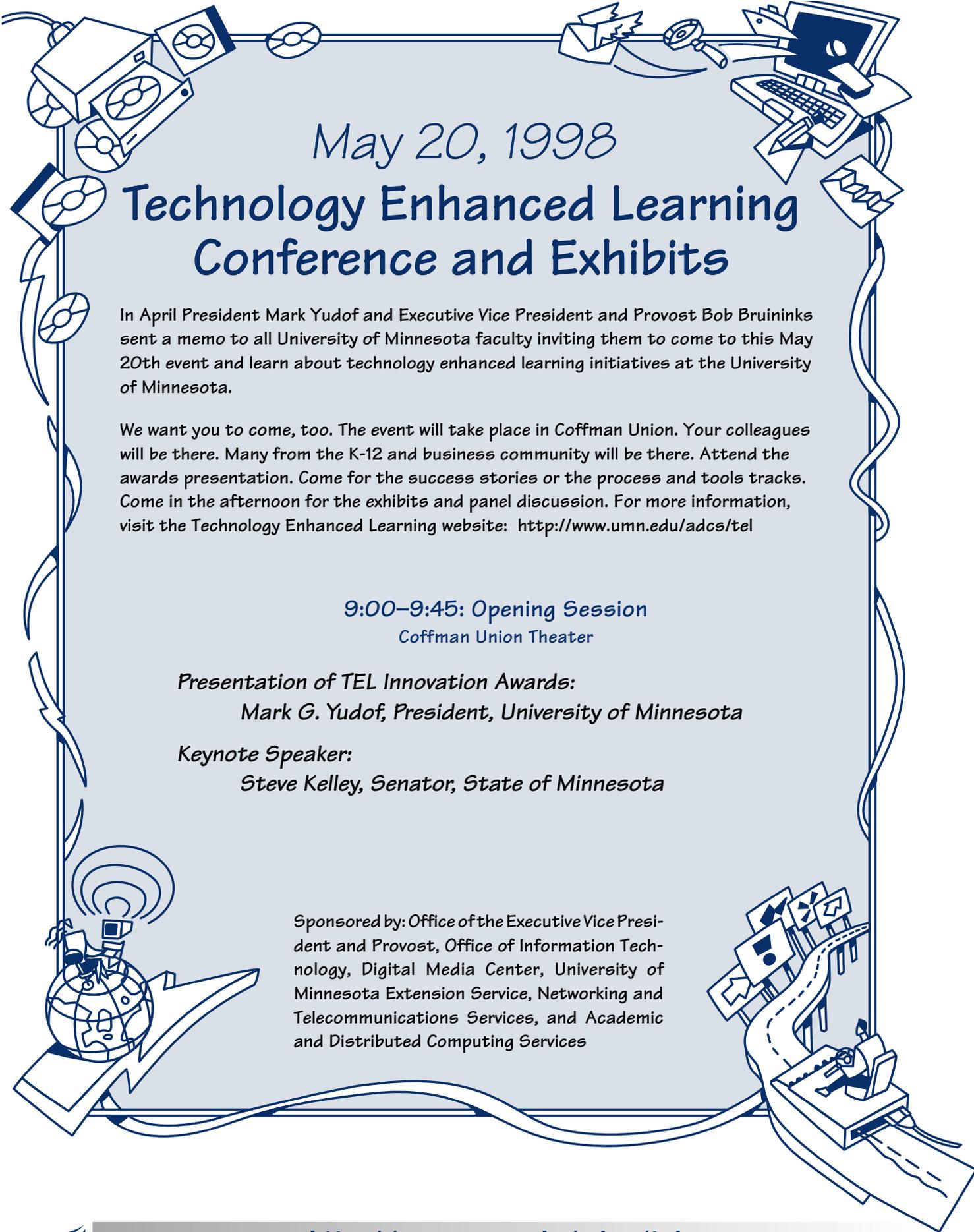
West Bank

▶ 95 Blegen Hall

Monday–Friday

1 pm to 5 pm





May 20, 1998

Technology Enhanced Learning Conference and Exhibits

In April President Mark Yudof and Executive Vice President and Provost Bob Bruininks sent a memo to all University of Minnesota faculty inviting them to come to this May 20th event and learn about technology enhanced learning initiatives at the University of Minnesota.

We want you to come, too. The event will take place in Coffman Union. Your colleagues will be there. Many from the K-12 and business community will be there. Attend the awards presentation. Come for the success stories or the process and tools tracks. Come in the afternoon for the exhibits and panel discussion. For more information, visit the Technology Enhanced Learning website: <http://www.umn.edu/adcs/tel>

9:00–9:45: Opening Session
Coffman Union Theater

Presentation of TEL Innovation Awards:

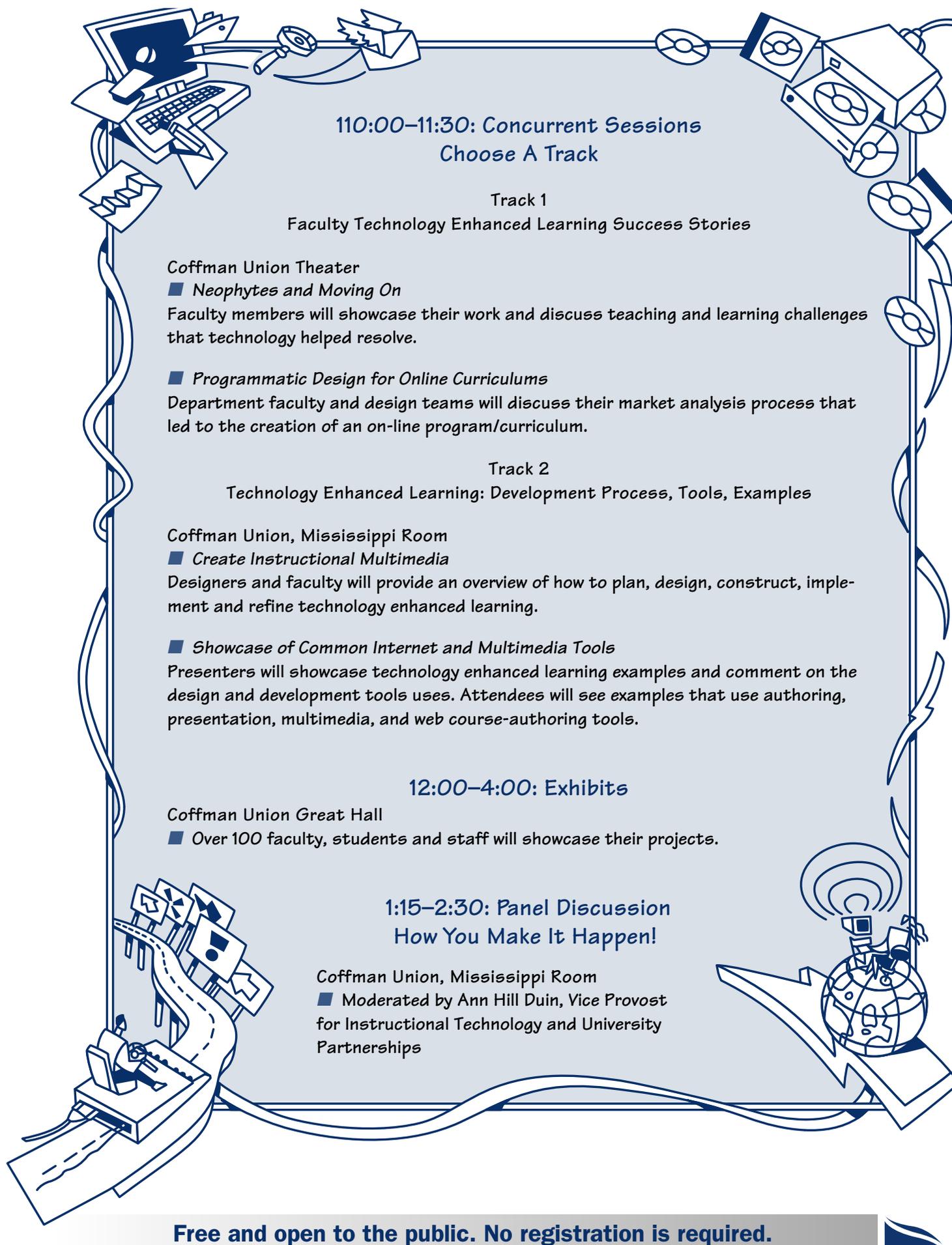
Mark G. Yudof, President, University of Minnesota

Keynote Speaker:

Steve Kelley, Senator, State of Minnesota

Sponsored by: Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost, Office of Information Technology, Digital Media Center, University of Minnesota Extension Service, Networking and Telecommunications Services, and Academic and Distributed Computing Services

<http://www.umn.edu/adcs/tel>



110:00–11:30: Concurrent Sessions
Choose A Track

Track 1

Faculty Technology Enhanced Learning Success Stories

Coffman Union Theater

■ *Neophytes and Moving On*

Faculty members will showcase their work and discuss teaching and learning challenges that technology helped resolve.

■ *Programmatic Design for Online Curriculum*

Department faculty and design teams will discuss their market analysis process that led to the creation of an on-line program/curriculum.

Track 2

Technology Enhanced Learning: Development Process, Tools, Examples

Coffman Union, Mississippi Room

■ *Create Instructional Multimedia*

Designers and faculty will provide an overview of how to plan, design, construct, implement and refine technology enhanced learning.

■ *Showcase of Common Internet and Multimedia Tools*

Presenters will showcase technology enhanced learning examples and comment on the design and development tools uses. Attendees will see examples that use authoring, presentation, multimedia, and web course-authoring tools.

12:00–4:00: Exhibits

Coffman Union Great Hall

■ Over 100 faculty, students and staff will showcase their projects.

1:15–2:30: Panel Discussion
How You Make It Happen!

Coffman Union, Mississippi Room

■ Moderated by Ann Hill Duin, Vice Provost
for Instructional Technology and University
Partnerships

Free and open to the public. No registration is required.

Searching Newspapers On-line

Nancy K. Herther, University Libraries

University
Libraries

Looking for up-to-the-minute information is painless with Internet access to various sources of information – from the wire services to newspapers to on-line indexes of newspapers from around the world. This article highlights some of the best resources available for your research in this area.

On-Line Indexes

For current students, staff and faculty of the Twin Cities campus, the University Libraries offers three key on-line databases for searching through our website: <http://www.lib.umn.edu/indexes>:

- *Newspaper Abstracts*
- *DataTimes*
- *New York Times* (available in a web-version only)

Here's a quick look at each of these databases and what you can expect to find in each.

Newspaper Abstracts

Newspaper Abstracts is a database produced by UMI and provides indexing and abstracts to over 25 national and regional newspapers from 1989 to the present. The database is updated weekly.

It can be searched using either a Telnet (type-and-hit-<enter>) approach or using a web software interface. Both search the same database, so your results should be the same in either case. The abstracts for this database are well-written and provide an excellent source for keyword searching in the database.

Searching for information on the **University of Minnesota** as the subject, I found over 1100 items in Newspaper Abstracts for articles. In the past two months, articles on or related to the University have

appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*, *Detroit News*, *USA Today*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Washington Post*, *Boston Globe*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and *Houston Chronicle*. Many of these are sports/athletic related, but other articles deal with other collegiate programs and research advances made here at the University.

Watch for Differences

Newspaper Abstracts also provide indexing for the *New York Times*. In an interesting example of how different databases reflect the content of some articles, I was able to find an interesting article which discusses the new UMN Center for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Studies by searching on the **University of Minnesota** in *Newspaper Abstracts* (see Figure 1). However, the same article could not be retrieved by using **University of Minnesota** as the subject in the *New York Times* database itself (see Figure 2) because that database did not single out the program in either their abstract or in the subject headings assigned to the article.

DataTimes

DataTimes is a database which provides indexing and excerpts (not really traditional abstracts) for 136 newspapers. Ninety two of these papers are regional U.S. publications; the other 34 are financial and regional papers published outside the U.S. This database is a good source, then, for foreign coverage in newspapers on topical issues. DataTimes is updated each day and covers February 1996 to the present.

It also can be searched using either a Telnet (type-and-hit-<enter>) approach or using a web software interface, both are searching the same database.

Searching for items on the **University of Minnesota** I found nearly 3,200 items from papers such as the

LUMINA is the on-line computer system of the University of Minnesota Libraries–Twin Cities, and includes MNCAT, the catalog of most of the books and periodicals in the Libraries' collections. Access to MNCAT is available free of charge with no password. Due to contracts with commercial vendors, many of the other databases available through LUMINA may be accessed only by University of Minnesota faculty, staff, and students; this restricted access also requires a campus e-mail username (ID) and password.



Omaha World-Herald, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Times Union* (Albany NY), and *San Antonio Express-News*. However, it should be noted that since this database provides full coverage of wire service reports and other common reports, many of the citations are really to the same basic AP or UPI or Reuters reports. Figure 3 provides an example of a citation and abstract from DataTimes.

New York Times

This database gives good coverage to the contents of the *New York Times* newspaper. Indexing and abstracts are available for articles published from January 1994 to the present. Full-text of articles are available for articles published in the past 90 days.

This index is only available using the web version of LUMINA. Many useful help screens and other user services are available to help you with your research.

The indexing is quite comprehensive. Searching for exactly how many entries were available for the last

Sunday edition in the New York Times database prior to writing this article, I found 561 items for a single Sunday edition.

Currency and Other Issues

If you need to do research, the three databases provide a good fit with one another.

- *DataTimes* provides the best resource for newspaper indexing of foreign and small regional U.S. presses.
- *Newspaper Abstracts* provides complementary coverage to the regional U.S. press, along with coverage of major national newspapers such as the *New York Times*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Boston Globe*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Wall Street Journal* and *Washington Post*.
- The *New York Times* is a critically important newspaper and access to the full-text for the past 90 days (with daily updates to keep this current) rounds out our Libraries' access to critical news and opinion.

Records from National Library of France Now in RLIN

The Research Libraries Group, of which the University of Minnesota Libraries is a member, has added the first file of current cataloging records from the Bibliotheque Nationale de France (BNF) to the RLIN Books file. The initial set of 49,409 BNF records represent monographs cataloged since January 1997, with 90 percent describing items that are unique to the Research Libraries Bibliographic Database. The BNF is sending updates monthly, of approximately 45,000 records a year.

Founded by Louis XI in the 15th-century, the Bibliotheque Nationale de France is one of the most prestigious European national

libraries. The practice of legal deposit, obligating all publishers and libraries to deposit all books published in the French realm to the BNF, dates back to 1537.

With the addition of the BNF's current cataloging to the Research Libraries Bibliographic Database, RLG marks another important milestone in its European Library Data Initiative. The BNF records also substantially enrich RLG's bibliographic coverage of French materials and, with records loaded last year from the Biblioteca Nacional de Espana and European Register of Microform Masters, make the Research Libraries Bibliographic Database one of the premier resources for European library data.

BNF Website

For more information about the Bibliotheque Nationale de France, consult its web page: <http://www.bnf.fr>

RLIN

To access RLIN, current students, staff and faculty of the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus can go either to the Libraries web page and click on **Library Catalogs** or to the LUMINA page (using Telnet) and select **Other Library Catalogs**.

■ Nancy K. Herther, University of Minnesota Libraries

Figure 1: Article Example from the Newspaper Abstracts Database

Figure 2: Same Article from the New York Times Database

AUTHOR: Bronner, Ethan
 TITLE: Study of Sex Experiencing 2d Revolution
 SOURCE: New York Times
 SEC,PG:COL: 1, 1:5
 DATE: Dec 28, 1997
 ABSTRACT:
 The University of Chicago initiated a lesbian and gay studies project this past fall; the University of Iowa will offer a certificate program — short of a major but more than a minor — in sexuality starting next September; Brown University is in the fourth year of offering a full major called Sexuality and Society; the University of Minnesota is establishing, with a pledged half-million-dollar endowment, a Center for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Studies; the University of California at Riverside, the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, New York University and the University of Pennsylvania are among a growing number of institutions with graduate or undergraduate programs focused on sexuality. Some of the sessions are surprisingly explicit. At the University of Virginia, undergraduates in a course called Sexuality Today gather in coeducational pairs and sculpture genitals from Play-Doh. At Brown University, the owner of a female-oriented sex shop uses a latex replica of female sex organs to demonstrate new paraphernalia. And at the State University of New York at New Paltz, sadomasochists were invited to discuss their practices, drawing criticism from, among others, Gov. George E. Pataki.

ARTICLE TYPE: News
 ARTICLE LENG: Long (18+ col inches)
 DESCRIPTORS: Sexuality; Curricula; Higher education; Trends
 ISSN: 0362-4331

NYT NO.: 971228809454
 TITLE: study of sex experiencing 2d revolution
 AUTHOR: Bronner, Ethan
 AVAILABILITY: Online
 SEC, PG:COL: 1, 1:5
 DATE: 971228
 ABSTRACT:
 Study of sexuality on American campuses is again being revolutionized, 50 years after Alfred C Kinsey created new academic discipline with publication of his book on sexual behavior; courses examining origin and meaning of sexual identity appear in nearly every catalogue of American liberal arts colleges; growing number of institutions have graduate or undergraduate programs focused on sexuality; some of sessions are surprisingly explicit; nearly all these courses spring not from science but from area of humanities such as English or history; cross-cultural questions they raise have invigorated these fields, given birth to journals and established scholarly conferences; they ask such questions as: how does society define manhood, and what is difference between sex and gender? (M)

NAMED PEOPLE: Kinsey, Alfred C (1894-1956)
 DESCRIPTORS: Colleges and Universities; Sex

Currency may be an issue and this is a major difference between the databases. The New York Times and DataTimes databases have daily updates and are the most current. Newspaper Abstracts, with only weekly updates, was found to often be two weeks behind in their indexing of major newspapers.

New York Times. The New York Times database, on the other hand, even provides indexing to letters to the editors for each edition.

Coverage of the regional press is also an issue. For example, Newspaper Abstracts provides *selective* indexing of ‘major’ stories. For example, they only indexed 22 items for the March 4, 1998, edition of the

DataTimes provides good coverage of regional papers. For a selected date in early March 1998, DataTimes provided indexing to 126 items from the *Star-Tribune* of the Twin Cities and 110 items from the *Atlanta Journal/Constitution*.

Figure 3: Example of a Citation from DataTimes

DATATIMES NO: CINC424675
SECTION: News

TITLE: Deformities linked to vitamin compounds in water may have hurt frogs

CREDIT: The Associated Press
DATE: 19980317

SOURCE: The Cincinnati Enquirer; A02, TRIS, (Copyright 1998)

SOURCE CODE: CINC

DESCRIPTORS: ANIMALS; WATER; POLLUTION; VITAMINS

ABSTRACT:

Vitamin A compounds in lake water may be at least partly responsible for frog deformities being found in Minnesota and more than two dozen other states, including Ohio and Indiana, researchers said Monday.

The lead researcher, David Gardiner of the University of California at Irvine, said he suspected retinoids from the moment the Environmental Protection Agency asked him to look at pictures of deformed frogs about a year ago.

Looking at the Different Databases

As you can see in the example in Figure 3, the abstracts (and thus the searchable fields) for the DataTimes database are not the best. In most cases, they appear to take the first few paragraphs of a story as the abstract, so many of the ideas and issues in the article may not be easily findable on-line.

The differences in the way that indexers cover even the same articles are interesting to note. As Figures 1 and 2 show, the same article from the *New York Times* is given a very different summary by Newspaper Abstracts and the New York Times database.

Other Internet Sources of Newspaper Articles

Most major newspapers offer some type of access to the contents of their publications over the Internet. Below are four top sites you may wish to check for newspapers covering your areas of interest.

“My Virtual Newspaper”

<http://www.refdesk.com/paper.html>

This site aims to provide a comprehensive listing of newspapers available worldwide over the Internet. It includes links to wire services, television news units and other sources of news reports.

“Largest Newspaper Index on the Web”

<http://www.concentric.net/~stevewt/>

This site has some annoying graphics and colors but provides “links to over 3,000 newspapers from more than 80 countries.”

NewsCentral

<http://www.all-links.com/newscentral>

Provides “more than 3,500 newspaper links currently available” for free on-line searching.

Yahoo’s Subject Listings on Newspapers

http://www.yahoo.com/News_and_Media/Newspapers/Indices/

Use this listing to identify more sites or to look for subject listings more specific to your research interests. Some sites include college newspapers, and even K-12 school newspapers, as well as wire services or business and company newsletters.

Happy Hunting

All of these resources are very easy to use. If you encounter any difficulties using any of our databases, built-in help menus can be consulted or you can connect with any reference unit in our Libraries system for assistance.

The University Libraries offer a wide variety of free classes and tours of our facilities, services and collections. These are listed in the various web pages and under **Classes** <<http://www.lib.umn.edu/services/classes.html>> on our web page.

■ Communications about this column can be sent to: Nancy K. Herther, Ed/Psych Reference Service, University of Minnesota Libraries, 108 Walter Library, East Campus; 4-2020; n-hert@tc.umn.edu

International E-mail Accessibility



If you're on a large e-mail list you may see addresses that end in CA, SE and UK and wonder what that "code" means. Those letter designations are country codes. One source of information about what code belongs to which country is Olivier Crepin-Leblond's copyrighted "International E-mail Accessibility" FAQ, available at this website: <http://www.ee.ic.ac.uk/misc/country-codes.html>

Links Worth Bookmarking

This International website's links to information about each country on the accessibility list (Table 1), coupled with its "where to find further information" section, make it a web page worth bookmarking.

All E-mail is Not Free

Although your University of Minnesota Internet account lets you send and receive international e-mail without incurring additional costs, that is not true of all e-mail setups. Some countries have expensive linkups and may charge for each message. Normal network etiquette (also called netiquette) requires that you be sensitive to each e-mail recipient's time and bandwidth constraints; international netiquette also requires that you consider money and language constraints.

Note: Crepin-Leblond's cost warning refers to UUCP and FIDO. For the curious, definitions of those terms are available from this website: <http://www.netlingo.com>

UUCP: (Unix to Unix Copy) A tool for transferring files, sending mail, and executing remote commands. UCCP was invented in 1978 at AT&T Bell Laboratories by Mike Lesk.

FIDO: (Framework for Interdisciplinary Design Optimization) A general programming environment for automating the distribution of complex computing tasks over a networked system of heterogeneous computers.

Multilingual Issues

If you're interested in multilingual issues, visit the Internet Society's *Babel* website: <http://www.isoc.org:8080>

Babel is an Internet Society and Alis Technologies joint project to internationalize the Internet and it has links to topics, such as

- Typographical and linguistic glossary
- Coding the world's writing

Alis Technologies is the source of Tango Mail, software that lets you send and receive e-mail in "over 90 languages," and of the Tango Browser, software that lets you browse the web "in over 90 languages."

For more information visit their website: <http://www.alis.com>

■ Tips from the ADCS Internet and Computer HelpLine, Mary Kelleher

Sample Addresses

Internet e-mail addresses follow the same pattern, regardless of where they originate. Below is the pattern and a University of Minnesota example.

```
userID@localDs.domainname  
smith999@tc.umn.edu
```

Want more samples? The international examples below are modified addresses that appeared in recent correspondence on the PageMaker e-mail discussion list. To protect the correspondent's identify, their usernames/userIDs have been changed to their country names.

```
australia@GSPEAK.COM.AU  
bulgaria@BIS.BG  
canada@NETWAVE.CA  
denmark@POST1.TELE.DK  
italy@IOL.IT  
kuwait@NCC.MOC.KW  
mozambique@COMPUNET.COM.MX  
newzealand@RSNZ.GOV.NZ  
portugal@MAIL.TELEPAC.PT  
romania@ALTERNATIVA.SOROSTM.RO  
sweden@SLOTTSBERG.EDUC.GOTEBORG.SE  
unitedkingdom@YCO.LEEDS.AC.UK
```



Table 1: Country Codes and Country Names

Below are definitions of the connectivity codes and notes used in this table; Crepin-Leblond's web page has expended definitions.

1. * means that the country is **reachable by E-mail**. If this is not preceded by FI or B, it means that the connection may be a UUCP connection. An asterisk is included after FI or B for consistency.
2. **FI**: Full Internet access
3. **B**: BITNET
4. **PFI**: Provisional Full Internet connection
5. **P**: Provisional connection
6. **F**: Connected only via FIDonet

Code/Country Connect/Notes

AC..Ascension.Island.....	PFI...P
AD..Andorra.....	FI...*
AE..United.Arab.Emirates...FI...*	
AF..Afghanistan(Islamic.St)....	
AG..Antigua.and.Barbuda...FI...*	
AI..Anguilla.....	FI...*
AL..Albania.....	FI...*
AM..Armenia.....	FI...*
AN..Netherland.Antilles...FI...*	
AO..Angola.(Republic.of)...FI...*	
AQ..Antarctica.....	FI...*
(intermittent)	
AR..Argentina.....	FI...*
AS..American.Samoa.....	FI...*
AT..Austria.....	FI.B.*
AU..Australia.....	FI...*
AW..Aruba.....	FI...*
AZ..Azerbaijan.....	FI.B.*
BA..Bosnia.Herzegovina....	FI...*
BB..Barbados.....	FI...*
BD..Bangladesh.....	FI...*
BE..Belgium.....	FI...*
BF..Burkina.Faso.....	FI...*
BG..Bulgaria.....	FI.B.*
BH..Bahrain.....	FI.B.*
BI..Burundi.....	FI.B.*
BJ..Benin.....	FI...*
BM..Bermuda.....	FI...*
BN..Brunei.Darussalam....	FI...*
BO..Bolivia.....	FI...*
BR..Brazil.....	FI.B.*
BS..Bahamas.....	FI...*
BT..Bhutan.....	

BV..Bouvet.Island.....	
BW..Botswana.....	FI...*
BY..Belarus.....	FI.B.*
BZ..Belize.....	FI...*
CA..Canada.....	FI.B.*
CC..Cocos.(Keeling).Isl.....	
CD..Rep..Dem..Congo.....	PFI...*
CF..Central.African.Rep....	FI...*
CG..Congo.....	
CH..Switzerland.....	FI...*
CI..Ivory.Coast.....	FI...*
CK..Cook.Islands.....	PFI...*
CL..Chile.....	FI.B.*
CM..Cameroon.....	FI...*
CN..China.....	FI...*
CO..Colombia.....	FI...*
CR..Costa.Rica.....	FI...*
CU..Cuba.....	FI...*
CV..Cape.Verde.....	
CX..Christmas.Island.....	
CY..Cyprus.....	FI...*
CZ..Czech.Republic.....	FI...*
DE..Germany.....	FI.B.*
DJ..Djibouti.....	FI...*
DK..Denmark.....	FI...*
DM..Dominica.....	FI...*
DO..Dominican.Republic....	FI...*
DZ..Algeria.....	FI...*
EC..Ecuador.....	FI...*
EE..Estonia.....	FI...*
EG..Egypt.....	FI.B.*
EH..Western.Sahara.....	
ER..Eritrea.....	F
ES..Spain.....	FI.B.*
ET..Ethiopia.....	FI...*
FI..Finland.....	FI.B.*
FJ..Fiji.....	FI...*
FK..Falkland.Isl.(Malvinas)....	
FM..Micronesia.....	FI...*
FO..Faroe.Islands.....	FI...*
FR..France.....	FI.B.*
FX..France.(European.Ter.)....	
GA..Gabon.....	FI...*
GB..Great.Britain.(UK)....	FI.B.*
GD..Grenada.....	FI...*
GE..Georgia.....	FI...*
GF..Guiana.(Fr.).....	FI...*
GG..Guernsey.(Ch..Isl.)...FI...*	
GH..Ghana.....	FI...*
GI..Gibraltar.....	FI...*
GL..Greenland.....	FI...*
GM..Gambia.....	
GN..Guinea.....	FI...*
GP..Guadeloupe.(Fr.)....	FI...*
GQ..Equatorial.Guinea....	FI...*
GR..Greece.....	FI...*

GS..South.Georgia.and ...South.Sandwich.Islands.....	
GT..Guatemala.....	FI...*
GU..Guam.(US).....	FI...*
GW..Guinea.Bissau.....	FI...*
GY..Guyana.....	FI...*
HK..Hong.Kong.....	FI...*
HM..Heard.&.McDonald.Isl.....	
HN..Honduras.....	FI...*
HR..Croatia.....	FI.B.*
HT..Haiti.....	FI...*
HU..Hungary.....	FI.B.*
ID..Indonesia.....	FI...*
IE..Ireland.....	FI...*
IL..Israel.....	FI.B.*
IM..Isle.of.Man.....	FI...*
IN..India.....	FI.B.*
IO..British.Indian.O..Ter..FI...*	
IQ..Iraq.....	
IR..Iran.....	FI.B.*
IS..Iceland.....	FI.B.*
IT..Italy.....	FI.B.*
JE..Jersey.(Ch..Isl.)....	FI...*
JM..Jamaica.....	FI...*
JO..Jordan.....	FI...*
JP..Japan.....	FI.B.*
KE..Kenya.....	FI...*
KG..Kyrgyz.Republic.....	FI...*
KH..Cambodia.....	FI...*
KI..Kiribati.....	
KM..Comoros.....	
KN..St.Kitts.Nevis.Anguilla....	P
KP..Korea.(North).....	P
KR..Korea.(South).....	FI...*
KW..Kuwait.....	FI...*
KY..Cayman.Islands.....	FI...*
KZ..Kazakstan.....	FI...*
LA..Laos.....	
LB..Lebanon.....	FI...*
LC..Saint.Lucia.....	FI...*
LI..Liechtenstein.....	FI...*
LK..Sri.Lanka.....	FI...*
LR..Liberia.....	
LS..Lesotho.....	FI...*
LT..Lithuania.....	FI...*
LU..Luxembourg.....	FI...*
LV..Latvia.....	FI...*
LY..Libya.....	
MA..Morocco.....	FI...*
MC..Monaco.....	FI...*
MD..Moldova.....	FI...*
MG..Madagascar.....	FI...*
MH..Marshall.Islands.....	
MK..Macedonia.(former.Yug).FI...*	
ML..Mali.....	FI...*



MM..Myanmar.....FI...*	QA..Qatar.....FI...*	TT..Trinidad.&.Tobago.....FI...*
MN..Mongolia.....FI...*	RE..Reunion.(Fr.).....FI...*	TV..Tuvalu.....FI...*
MO..Macau.....FI...*	RO..Romania.....FI.B.*	TW..Taiwan.....FI...*
MP..Northern Mariana Isl...FI...*	RU..Russian.Federation....FI.B.*	TZ..Tanzania.....FI...*
MQ..Martinique.(Fr.).....FI...*	RW..Rwanda.....FI...*	
MR..Mauritania.....FI...*		UA..Ukraine.....FI...*
MS..Montserrat.....FI...*		UG..Uganda.....FI...*
MT..Malta.....FI...*	SA..Saudi.Arabia.....FI.B.*	UK..United.Kingdom.....FI.B.*
MU..Mauritius.....FI...*	SB..Solomon.Islands.....FI...*	UM..US.Minor.outlying.Isl....FI...*
MV..Maldives.....FI...*	SC..Seychelles.....FI...*	US..United.States.....FI...*
MW..Malawi.....FI...*	SD..Sudan.....FI...*	UY..Uruguay.....FI...*
MX..Mexico.....FI...*	SE..Sweden.....FI.B.*	UZ..Uzbekistan.....FI...*
MY..Malaysia.....FI...*	SG..Singapore.....FI...*	
MZ..Mozambique.....FI...*	SH..St..Helena.....FI...*	VA..Vatican.City.State....FI...*
	SI..Slovenia.....FI...*	VC..St.Vincent.&.Grenadines....P
NA..Namibia.....FI...*	SJ..Svalbard&Jan.Mayen.Is..FI...*	VE..Venezuela.....FI...*
NC..New.Caledonia.(Fr.)....FI...*	SK..Slovakia.(Slovak.Rep)..FI...*	VG..Virgin.Islands.(Brit)..FI...*
NE..Niger.....FI...*	SL..Sierra.Leone.....FI...*	VI..Virgin.Islands.(US)....FI...*
NF..Norfolk.Island.....FI...*	SM..San.Marino.....FI...*	VN..Vietnam.....FI...*
NG..Nigeria.....FI...*	SN..Senegal.....FI...*	VU..Vanuatu.....FI...*
NI..Nicaragua.....FI...*	SO..Somalia.....FI...*	
NL..Netherlands.....FI.B.*	SR..Suriname.....FI...*	WF..Wallis.&.Futuna.Islands..FI...*
NO..Norway.....FI.B.*	ST..St..Tome.and.Principe....FI...*	WS..Western.Samoa.....FI...*
NP..Nepal.....FI...*	SU..Soviet.Union.....FI.B.*	YE..Yemen.....FI...*
NR..Nauru.....FI...*	SV..El.Salvador.....FI...*	YT..Mayotte.....FI...*
NU..Niue.....FI...*	SY..Syria.....FI...*	YU..Yugoslavia.....FI...*
NZ..New.Zealand.....FI...*	SZ..Swaziland.....FI...*	ZA..South.Africa.....FI...*
OM..Oman.....FI...*		ZM..Zambia.....FI...*
	TC..Turks.&.Caicos.Islands.FI...*	ZR..Dem..Rep..of.Congo....PFI...*
PA..Panama.....FI.B.*	TD..Chad.....FI...*	ZW..Zimbabwe.....FI...*
PE..Peru.....FI...*	TF..French.Southern.Terr....FI...*	(intermittent)
PF..Polynesia.(Fr.).....FI...*	TG..Togo.....FI...*	
PG..Papua.New.Guinea.....FI...*	TH..Thailand.....FI...*	COM..Commercial.....FI...*
PH..Philippines.....FI...*	TJ..Tadjikistan.....FI...*	EDU..Educational.....FI.B.*
PK..Pakistan.....FI...*	TK..Tokelau.....FI...*	GOV..Government.....FI...*
PL..Poland.....FI.B.*	TM..Turkmenistan.....FI...*	INT..International.field...FI...*
PM..St.Pierre.&.Miquelon....FI...*	TN..Tunisia.....FI...*used.by.Nato
PN..Pitcairn.....FI...*	TO..Tonga.....FI...*	MIL..US.Military.....FI...*
PR..Puerto.Rico.(US)....FI.B.*	TP..East.Timor.....FI...*	NET..Network.....FI...*
PT..Portugal.....FI...*	TR..Turkey.....FI.B.*	ORG..NonProfit.Org.....FI...*
PW..Palau.....FI...*		
PY..Paraguay.....FI...*		

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<http://www.ee.ic.ac.uk/misc/country-codes.html>

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ARL Promotes Competition in Scholarly Publishing

Responding to the steadily increasing costs of library materials acquired from large commercial publishers and the impact of these price increases on the scholarly process, the Board of Directors of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) approved last week the formation of the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), of which the University Libraries is a member. SPARC, whose mission is to be a catalyst for change through the creation of a more competitive marketplace for research information, will promote academic values of access to information for research and teaching and encourage innovative uses of technology to improve scholarly communication.

For over a decade, the academic library community has monitored the spiraling costs of academic research

information while implementing a number of strategies to contain costs and ensure access to these expensive resources. Statistics published annually by ARL highlight the problem.

- Since 1986 the unit cost of serials has increased by 147% and that of monographs by 63%.
- Since 1986 the number of monographs purchased by ARL libraries declined by 21%.
- In 1986, the typical ARL library subscribed to 16,198 serial titles, purchased 33,210 monographs to serve 16,684 students and 1,125 faculty.
- In 1996, the typical ARL library subscribed to 15,069 serial titles, purchased 26,262 monographs to serve 18,269 students and 1,254 faculty.
- Despite canceling hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of serials, research libraries are spending 124%

more on serials to acquire 7% fewer titles.

Additional information about ARL's prior discussions on these topics is available on this ARL website: <http://www.arl.org/scomm/discuss.html>

For a discussion of how this is affecting the collections on campus, check out the information on the Science and Engineering Reference Service website: <http://sciweb.lib.umn.edu/s&e/issues/issues.html>

The ARL is a not-for-profit membership organization comprising 121 libraries of North American research institutions, including the University of Minnesota Libraries.

■ Nancy K. Herther, University Libraries

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▼ General

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