

Science @ C-Level

Finding Articles in Databases

Eisenhower Library's new Web site <http://www.library.jhu.edu>, which debuted this summer, was designed with feedback from a wide range of users. It includes new ways to get to those all-important journal articles. Here is an overview of how to find the articles you need.



Going From a Databases to Articles

Begin at the Library's Web site <http://www.library.jhu.edu>. Click on the **Online Resources link**. If you know the database you want to use, go directly to the **By Subject** link. For a specific database, such as **BIOSIS**, click on **B**. For a list of the databases by subject, click on the subject that most interests you, such as *Engineering*, *Medicine*, or *Chemistry*.

Once you have identified the appropriate database, do your search. When you find an article, look for links to full-text articles or the JHU-SFX button. These links can look different in each database, for example:



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Science @ C-Level

Science @ C-Level is produced by the MSEL science and engineering librarians for faculty, graduate students, researchers, and staff of the Whiting School of Engineering and Krieger School of Arts and Sciences.

Our goal is to provide information about library products and services of interest to scientists and

engineers on the Homewood campus.

Have questions about how the library works or want to know more about a product? Let us know; our contact information is on the back page.

Back issues are available online at <http://www.library.jhu.edu/about/news/newsletters/sciencenews.html>



Finding Articles in Databases

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If there is no full-text button and the JHU-SFX button does not take you to a full-text link, use the JHU Libraries catalog to see if we own the journal in print. The JHU-SFX link can be used to search the catalog for the journal title.

Searching the JHU Libraries Catalog for Journal Titles

If you know the name of the journal, the easiest way to find it is through the JHU Libraries Catalog. The catalog record has the most up-to-date information on journals.

- Go to <http://catalog.library.jhu.edu/>
- Go to **Alphabetical Search** and select **Journal/Newspaper Titles** from the drop-down menu. Type in the name of your journal. Then click **GO**.

If the library owns the journal, you will see it listed. Click on the journal name for the full record. The full record contains the call number, location, and URL if the journal is available online.

If you know that we own the electronic version, do the same search described above but choose **Electronic Title** from the drop-down box.

Online Journals: What can go wrong?

Surprisingly, a lot of things can and do go wrong. Sometimes we cannot get access, URLs change, servers go down, etc. If you find an online journal that does not work, please contact your librarian.

How do I get to Moravia Park?

Moravia Park journals come to you. Moravia Park is off-site storage for library materials. The easiest way to request an item is through the catalog's request buttons: If you use the oval REQUEST button next to the volume, the entire volume will be sent to you.



However, if you only want an article, use the **INTERLIBRARY LOAN/DOC DELIVERY** tab at the top of each catalog page. The article will be scanned and e-mailed to you.

The library does not own the journal, what now?

While the library maintains thousands of journal subscriptions, sometimes you may need an article from a journal that we do not own. The way to get the article is to request it through Interlibrary Services. Use the tab shown above if you are in the catalog or fill out the Interlibrary Services Request form found at:

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/forms/ils.html>.

Have questions? Need some tips on searching a particular database? Can't get the full-text of an article? Contact your librarian.

Scholarly Publishing: The Press for Change

In September 2004, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) proposed a policy that, if implemented, will make NIH-funded research freely available to the public. The policy would require investigators to provide the NIH with electronic copies of final-version manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, if the research was supported in whole or in part by NIH funding. If this happens, it will be significant, since NIH-funded work amounts to 50,000 papers per year.

The NIH proposal is part of a wider movement in scholarly publishing that is pressuring commercial publishers to make research available to the public in a model that is referred to as *open access* or *public access* publishing.

Over the years, an impressive commercial industry has grown from the dissemination of scientific research. The publishers of STM (scientific, technical, medical) material publish 1.2 million articles per year in approximately 16,000 journals.

A report published in July by the Science and Technology

Committee of Britain's House of Commons, found that between 1998 and 2003 the average price of an academic journal in Britain rose 58%, while scientific output rose 20%. In addition, the retail price index only rose 11%.

One way to address the concerns of politicians and university libraries is the promotion of journals in which the author pays to be published. The resulting papers are then made available free to readers. BioMed Central, based in Britain, is one such publisher. Public Library of Science, a not-for-profit organization based in America, is another. Researchers applying for grants should check with the granting institutions to determine whether they cover open access publishing fees.

At the moment, the amount of open access literature is small, less than 1% of what is published, according to the Public Library of Science. But if governments insist that the results of research they fund must be published in an open-access model, then the days of exorbitant profits for commercial publishers may be numbered.

Changing URLs

You use a journal all the time so you bookmark it. Or you regularly use a specific database, so you bookmark the main page. But don't forget the most important bookmark—the library's home page!

If access problems arise on a bookmarked database or journal, check the Library's Web site <http://www.library.jhu.edu> or the JHU Libraries catalog <http://catalog.library.jhu.edu> for the most recent URL. Why? Here are some examples that will help to explain:

1. **Publishers/Vendors Consolidation**—In 1998 there were 13 major Science, Technology, and Medicine (STM) providers. In 2002 there were 7. For example, Catchword became Ingenta. If you had bookmarked any Catchword titles that contained "catchword" in the URL, that bookmark is no longer valid. The catalog has the most up-to-date URLs.
2. **Multiple URLs**—A number of journals have more than one URL. Publishers sell journals to other publishers, and now non-publishers such as JSTOR provide full-text articles as well.

For example, the journal *Science* is available from volume 1 (1880) to the present, but that time period is covered by two different URLs. Other journals have URLs from different publishers because the title was sold and both publishers provide some years.

3. **Web Site Redesign**—A few years ago, American Physical Society redesigned their entire website and changed URLs for all of their journals, including all of the Physical Review titles.
4. **Vendor Changes**—For any number of reasons, we may change vendors. For example, our original vendor stopped offering INSPEC, so we had to choose another vendor. The new vendor has a different URL for the database.
5. **Different Servers, Different Sessions**—Some vendors have many servers and they route users to different ones depending on the server traffic. Some products, like Web of Science, assign session numbers every time a new person logs on. Bookmarks do not work for databases that work this way.

The quickest way to find the most up-to-date and complete information on the journals we own is to use the catalog <http://catalog.library.jhu.edu/>.

If the journal is only in print, use Eisenhower Express to get it scanned and sent to your e-mail (see article below).

For the current lists of databases, consult: <http://library.jhu.edu/eresources/databases/index.html>.

Have questions? Contact your librarian.



Directly to You --

Use Eisenhower Express to get materials owned by the Eisenhower library delivered directly to you. This service is **free** for faculty, staff, and graduate students. Here's how to use it:

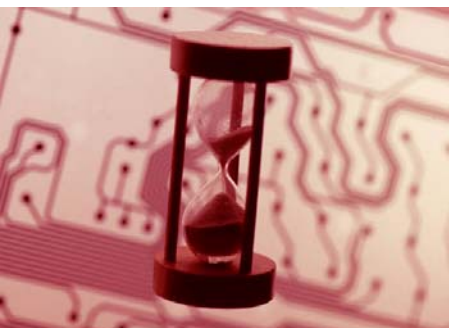
Journal Articles—When the Eisenhower library owns a journal but it is only in print, go to the Express URL at

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/express/index.html> and choose **Photocopy Order Form**. Fill in the required information, and under *Deliver to*, choose **Email Delivery**. The article will be sent to you as a pdf.

Books—Find the book in the catalog. Click on the blue **REQUEST** button. A box will appear asking for

your borrower ID (the number *underneath* the barcode on your J-card) and the last four digits of your Social Security number. Then, in the *Confirm your request* box, choose **JHU Homewood Office** as your pick-up location. The book will be delivered to your office.

Have questions? Contact your librarian.



Resources and Services for Graduate Students

We know that it is not easy being a graduate student. We want to highlight resources and services for graduate students that the Library has to help make your life just a little easier.

Library Liaisons

Research Services Librarians (RSLs) at the Eisenhower Library serve specific academic departments and programs. For the academic department they serve, the RSLs are responsible for collecting library materials, serving as a liaison between the library and the department, and being available for library research help. If there is a book you think the library should own, contact your librarian and ask him/her to consider purchasing it. Want to know where the scholarly literature in your field is indexed? Need to brush up on searching Compendex, BIOSIS, Web of Science, or some other database? Make an appointment with your librarian. We are here to help you.



Graduate Carrels



Will you be using the library often? Consider requesting a graduate locker from your academic department. At the beginning of each semester academic departments send the Library a list of graduate students assigned to lockers. To obtain a key, go to the Support Services

Office on A-Level Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Students must pay \$5 for a key, which will be refunded when the key is returned at the end of the semester or academic year.

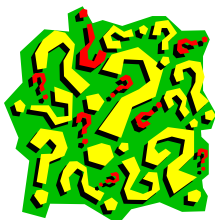
Eisenhower Express

Have books or journal articles delivered to your Home-wood office for FREE. See article on page 3 for more details or go to

<http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/express/index.html>.

Info For

On the Library's Web site, we've highlighted even more information that is especially for graduate students. If you have questions that aren't answered on that page, contact your librarian.



<http://www.library.jhu.edu/infofor/grads.html>.

Dissertations and Master's Essays



The Graduate Board of JHU requires that one copy of a Ph.D. dissertation or Master's thesis be submitted to the library's Commercial Binding Office (CBO). The copy must follow the editorial and formatting instructions issued by the Graduate Board. The copy is sent to ProQuest (formerly University Microfilms), which creates a microfiche copy of the work. Next, the paper copy is sent to the Libraries' commercial binder, which binds the pages into a hardcover book. The binder returns the copy to the library where we catalog the item and add it to the library's permanent collection. Each JHU essay and dissertation can be located in the catalog by searching the author's last name. Many students want to have extra copies of their dissertation or essay bound as personal copies. Students may bring additional copies to the CBO for binding. You'll need to make arrangements with the CBO to pick up your bound copies.

Guidelines for Dissertations and Essays

Guidelines for these works are determined by the Graduate Board. They are available in print at the CBO and online at: <http://www.library.jhu.edu/services/cbo/guidelines.html>.

The guidelines also cover, language, margins, pagination, chart, graphs, tables, illustrations, footnotes, special addenda, corrections, multi-volume works, title pages, acknowledgements, curriculum vitae, and abstracts. The library uses a checklist from these guidelines to accept dissertations and essays for binding.

Style Manuals

Students should consult style manuals or sheets approved by their departments or programs appropriate to their academic disciplines (Chicago, MLA, Council of Biology Editors, etc). Once a style manual is suggested by the department, it must be followed consistently.

Dissertations and LaTeX

Many students in science and engineering use LaTeX for their dissertations. There is no standard JHU LaTeX template. Students in the past have often used templates based on previous students' work and made modifications to suit JHU requirements. Check within your department to find other students or recent graduates who have used LaTeX in the past for further suggestions. If you have a template you would like to share contact Liz Mengel emengel@jhu.edu. We will post it to the Engineering Research Guide on the Library's Web site.





New Resources



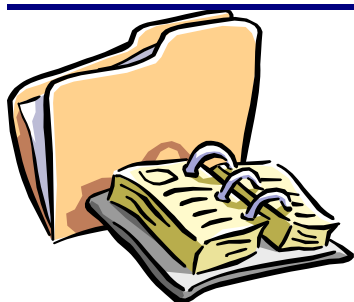
SciFinder Scholar—Additional historic content has been added to SciFinder Scholar, taking the database back to the year 1899. These added entries include citations of patents, books, and articles published *before* the first volume of *Chemical Abstracts* in 1907.

Optical Society of America (OSA) Optics InfoBase—Provides searching and access to OSA journals. Coverage dates vary by title. The InfoBase currently includes reference linking and alert services, with plans to add conference proceedings by the end of this year. <http://www.opticsinfobase.org/>

Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery—This online version of the well-known reference work offers easy access to broad coverage of medicinal chemistry and drug discovery for new or experienced medicinal chemists, biologists, pharmacologists, and molecular

biologists. Topics covered by this online encyclopedia include proteomics, bioinformatics, combinatorial chemistry, allosteric effectors, COX Inhibitors, and more. <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/bmccd/index.html>.

SPIE Digital Library—We have updated our subscription to the International Society for Optics Engineering (SPIE) Digital Library. In addition to all of SPIE's online journals, you now also have access to hundreds of SPIE conference proceedings. Recent volumes include: Nanophotonic Materials, Atmospheric and Environmental Remote Sensing, Space Systems Engineering, Instruments, Methods, and Missions for Astrobiology, and Advanced Optoelectronics and Lasers. Full-text goes back to 1998. <http://www.spiedl.org/>.



Staying Up-to-Date with Alerts

Many databases and electronic journals provide **alerts** or **current awareness services**. These services can be very useful in helping you keep up with the information in your field.

They provide you with tables

of contents or other information from a journal, or saved searches.

Tables of Contents

IEEE Xplore, Oxford University Press, Emerald, ScienceDirect and other journal packages will send you an email with links to the table of contents of new journal issues. Annual Reviews will send you updates about new

articles in your area. Nature and Science also send tables of contents or notifications when the latest issue is available.

Saved Searches

In many databases you can set up searches to run at specified intervals (weekly, bi-weekly, etc). The results of the search can be delivered to your email or stored in the database.

For a list of links to alerting services of databases and e-journals, see

<http://library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/general/searchalerts.html>.

Need help setting up an alert or current awareness service? Contact your librarian.

Searching Old MEDLINE 1951-1965

OLD MEDLINE is the National Library of Medicine's online database of approximately 1,760,000 citations to articles from international biomedical journals, covering the fields of medicine, preclinical sciences, and allied health sciences from 1950 through 1965.

Old MEDLINE can be searched via PubMed. The earlier entries are trickier to search, since most of these older citations lack Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). To search Old MEDLINE, click on **Limits**, and under

Subsets, select **Old MEDLINE for Pre1966**.

Then continue your search.

Have questions? Contact your librarian.



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What We Can Do For You

Biology workshop (020.161) covers trends in biology through guest lectures, researchers, and hands-on computer programs. This popular course, taught by Dr. Perlman, currently has over 300 students enrolled. For the past two fall semesters, biology librarian Susan Payne has visited the class as a guest lecturer and given talks about library resources and services.

This year, the talk focused on a case study that highlighted the best strategies that can be used to search PubMed. Susan discussed the disasters that can happen if medical literature is not searched thoroughly. She related how a tragedy occurred at Hopkins several years ago when a search of MEDLINE and other Web search engines failed to turn up the dangers of a chemical called hexamethonium. The article, "Johns Hopkins Tragedy: Could Librarians Have Prevented a Death?" is available at <http://www.infotoday.com/newsbreaks/nb010806-1.htm>.

Susan demonstrated how students could find literature that points out dangers of hexamethonium by applying Old MEDLINE (medical abstracts that predate 1966) as a limit in a PubMed search. Students also learned the difference between using keyword searches, employing Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), and finding single citations in the database.

Susan also talked about other library resources such as books (print and online), journals, and the biology research guide <http://www.library.jhu.edu/researchhelp/biology/index.html>. After the session, students commented on how much they had learned about the library and how they really liked learning how to search PubMed more effectively.

If you would like to invite your librarian to speak with your class, please let us know. We can talk about library resources that students can use to complete specific assignments, papers, or projects, and tailor the presentation to meet your teaching goals.

Did You Know.....

- The fastest way to receive library notices such as, "the book you ordered is here!" is to get them through e-mail. To do this, go to <https://notices.mse.jhu.edu/email.php> and choose **Register to receive library notices via e-mail**.
- Need something that's on microfilm? Whenever you request an article that's at Moravia Park and on microfilm, the staff will scan it and send it to your e-mail, just like they do for articles in print. Just choose **E-mail delivery** from the last page of the Moravia request form <http://library.jhu.edu/services/forms/moravia.html>.
- Have you published a book lately? Don't forget to let your librarian know that it should be added to the collection.
- In consultation with you, your librarian can design a library session tailored to specific class projects.
- You can ask your librarian to purchase books, journals, videos, or other materials for the library.
- New science and engineering books arrive on C-Level every week. You can see them in the New Book shelves near the elevator.
- Are you new to JHU? Contact your librarian for an overview of library resources and services available to you.

Who are we?

We are dedicated, service-oriented professionals who have a master's degree from an accredited school of library and information science and years of experience working in research libraries.

